

"SAFETY FIRST" CAMPAIGN

The Rights Of Pedestrians And Motorists

In connection with the "Safety First" campaign the Rev. G. E. S. Updell, gave another interesting broadcast talk last night. He said:—

This question of "Safety First" is a problem which not only affects our own Colony but is an International Question, and part and parcel of the world-wide use of roads, and we here, whatever our position or occupation may be are all liable to go elsewhere and carry our habits and customs with us. The other day I had an enquiry from Czechoslovakia with reference to our roads, railways, and commerce, which will give you some idea of the far reaching influence of our local motoring organization, and the importance of our share in this International question of "Safety First". The black and white colours you see here are international, and are used in all countries which have subscribed to the International Motoring Convention of 1928, therefore, for the short time at my disposal, I will try and place before you some of the chief points of the International Highway Code which has been adopted.

TAKE CARE OF THE KIDDIES

First of all, all persons have a right to use the road for the purpose of passage, and as the manner in which we use the road affects a large number of others, it is incumbent upon us to show care and courtesy at all times and also to avoid unnecessary noise. Accidents are inevitable unless due allowance is made for possible error on the part of others and at all times that possibility is with us. Before using the road be sure that your sense of alertness or sense of caution is not affected by alcohol or fatigue; a fraction of a second may make all the difference in avoiding an accident and if you cannot give the necessary concentration, you are risking not only your own life but the lives of others and every person who uses the road should learn thoroughly those rules which apply to him in particular and make himself familiar with those which concern other classes of road-users.

Remember that the faster you are travelling, the smaller is the margin of safety should an emergency arise, and the more serious must be the result of an accident. Always be able to pull up your vehicle within the distance for which you can see the road to be clear whether by night or by day. Do not drive in a spirit of competition with other road-users; if another driver shows lack of care or good manners do not attempt any form of retaliation. For instance, that withering look which you give to the other man after you have been slowed up when going up or down Magazine Gap Road is often not justified, and though you may feel like sending him to the nether regions it may be entirely undeserved—he may have saved you from going there yourself, and you really are not fair in being irked because he uses care and caution; there also is a children's playground half-way down, and we should hate to injure or frighten a youngster—they are a lovely lot and we were kiddies once.

THE BEST SAFETY DEVICE

We can never be certain of the movement of pedestrians; be ready for children who may suddenly run on to the road, and for people who may step from a refuge or footpath: give plenty of room to pedestrians and cyclists especially in wet weather.

Then again take special care when passing a stationary vehicle or any other form of obstruction which prevents a clear view of pedestrians and oncoming traffic. Before overtaking a tramcar which is about to stop or is stationary, watch carefully to see if passengers are about to board or alight: the tramway platforms are very helpful in eliminating the dangers to passengers, but even so, go slow or stop as the circumstances require. The best safety device yet invented for a motorcar is a careful driver. When turning left, it is the accepted practice in this Colony to filter in, and obstruction is sometimes caused by unnecessarily stopping; but remember that any corner may make a mourner of a careless driver, cyclist, or pedestrian. And now for the cyclists.

BETTER GO SLOWLY

Once again, remember that the faster you are travelling, the smaller is the margin of safety should an emergency arise, and the more serious may be the accident. Better to go slowly at the street crossings than to the graveyard: keep a straight course and do not wobble about the road. Do not lose your head in traffic, and probably you will never lose your cycle: on no account carry parcels or other articles which may interfere with your control of your cycle, or cause damage to others. Never cut out, that is, never turn out from the near side sharply without giving ample warning, and being satisfied that it is safe for you to do so. You are a very important part of the traffic problem, and don't change your mind and alter your course without warning. You know the saying "It is dangerous to change horses in the middle of a stream," but it is far more dangerous to change your mind in the middle of the street. Acquire the safety habit when riding, it is the only habit that will never hurt you: chance-takers are the best customers of the undertakers, and we don't like to see you smashed up under a car: it is better to be careful than crippled.

IT PAYS TO BE CAREFUL

Lastly, one more appeal to pedestrians. Cross the road at right angles whenever possible, and take special care if you have to step out from behind or in front of a vehicle or any form of obstruction which prevents a clear view of the road: remember that moving vehicles require time to slow down or stop, particularly when the road is wet or slippery. Safety is bought only through thought: it pays to be careful, and the more careful you are, the better it pays. Where there is a pedestrian crossing or refuge, use it: it is better to lose a few seconds in avoiding a possible accident than to lose a month's pay by being in hospital. It needs a very great mental effort to acquire the habit of caution; but with the definite idea of "playing the game," this can be done. The fact that the pedestrian is free, in this Colony, from any statutory powers, to enforce his adherence to the "rules of the road"—that he cannot be summoned or fined as the motorist can—surely calls for a return on his part in the form of greater care rather than less. It is at present left to the courtesy and good sense of the walking public: most of the accidents in the street are due to thoughtlessness. The sudden darting out into the road, the stepping off the pavement by a pedestrian while still talking to a friend, although it may not cause an accident, yet gives his fellow man—the oncoming motorist—a bad moment, which is the last thing he would wish to do if he thought about it. When hurrying interferes with safety, cut out the hurry.

Just one more thought. The man who will not listen to safety talk may sooner or later listen to the ambulance gong. Co-operation and courtesy are the ingredients required for Safety First, and we appeal to all sections of the community to contribute their quota: a thoughtless moment may cause an accident which a lifetime cannot repair.

THE QUEEN'S NEW CAR

(Special Air Mail Service)

London, Nov. 6. The Queen's influence was felt at the Motor Show, which opened at Olympia for her new car which was on show there was a woman's dream of all a car should be.

It is large and roomy. The interior is upholstered in smooth, fragrant leather.

There are two dashboards. One in front of the two armchairs, in which the King and Queen sit, is furnished with a clock, a second speedometer, ashtrays, pockets for papers and a neat notebook and pencil.

The dark blue colour of the interior is the Queen's own choice. The coachwork is finished in maroon picked out in vermillion, and the door handles are gold-plated.

MOTOR JOTTINGS

GEAR CHANGE

A New Triumph Device

In future all models of 1935 Triumph cars will be available fitted with a new system of easy gear changing called the Triumph Gloria synchronised gear control, at an extra cost of £5 5s. The device is made under the Warren patents and operates on all four forward speeds, is entirely automatic, and responds with equal success to any method of handling the clutch, gear lever and accelerator which the individual driver prefers. This is a very material feature, for the device not only makes gear changing exceedingly easy for the man who avoids changing as much as he can, but it also allows the expert to make fancy changes.

Before describing how the Warren mechanism functions mechanically an account of its handling may be given. The controls of the car remain perfectly normal as regards gear lever, clutch pedal, and accelerator. In order to change gear, either up or down, all that has to be done is to depress the clutch pedal, definitely down to its fullest extent, and then move the Gloria remote control gear lever across to the desired position in the gate. The lever can be moved gently and slowly, or snapped over as quickly as can be; it makes no difference, the gear is positively and quietly changed.

So far as the actual changing of the gear is concerned the position of the accelerator pedal is more or less immaterial. It is possible to change down on a closed throttle or up on an open throttle; the gear change does not mind, though the engine and the car may not be exactly pleased at any violent reversals of normal procedure.

BRAKES, TYRES AND ROADS

Linings Tested Under Strenuous Conditions

While it is generally recognized that brake lining manufacturers follow out most elaborate systems of laboratory tests it is not so well known that they subject their productions to very searching road tests in addition, for the "proof of the pudding" adage applies in this as in other matters.

The test vehicle was a Morris Commercial lorry carrying an overload which made the gross weight slightly over five tons, and tests included pulling up from high speeds on appreciable gradients, on a variety of road surfaces, and then finally running the brakes hot and checking their effectiveness in this condition.

WHAT CAUSES SQUEAL?

On the chassis in question the brake operation is through the Lockheed hydraulic system, while the linings were Tenold "A," an asbestos fabric without any metallic content. It is the makers' contention that the usual type of lining, into which brass wire is woven with the asbestos, is far more liable to score brake drums, has a lower retarding effect, and, in addition, its coefficient of friction varies during the rise of temperature associated with brake application, and that this variation is one of the causes of shudder and squeal. A higher (and constant) coefficient of friction and a better resistance to wear are claimed for the non-metallic type.

Tests were made in the Buxton and Ashopton districts of Derbyshire. First of all in descending the Snake (1 in 15) a stopping distance of 111ft. from 40 m.p.h. was obtained, and the temperature of the four brakes was taken in order to make final adjustments to the control.

Next, a wide road of good non-skid surface was selected and a series of test stops was made on a falling gradient of 1 in 125. In seven tests from a speed of 52 to 54 m.p.h. the average stopping distance was 221ft. The longest dis-

MAGISTRATES, PLEASE

NOTE!

What About The Police Exceeding The Speed Limit?

In several recent police court cases at Home it has been obvious that magistrates have failed to understand that a police car which is following another vehicle may, in order to keep up with it, sometimes have to travel at well above the legal limit, although the vehicle in front may never exceed the statutory 30 m.p.h. Unless this possibility is realised there are bound to be many injustices unintentionally inflicted.

The explanation of what at first sight may appear an impossibility is simplicity itself. Let us assume that a police car with normal acceleration is following twenty yards behind a car travelling at 30 m.p.h. The driver ahead, for some obstruction, slows to 20 m.p.h. When the road is clear he accelerates to 30 m.p.h., and the driver of the police car, which has also slowed and maintained the twenty yards separation between the vehicles, tries to follow suit. But the car ahead has exceptionally good acceleration and can increase its speed from 20 to 30 m.p.h. in, let us say, three seconds, while the police car takes, say, five seconds. (These figures are used merely to explain our point.)

At the end of three seconds the car in front has resumed its speed of 30 m.p.h., but the police car has not; in other words, the car ahead has been, and still is, draw-

ing away from it. At the end of five seconds both cars are travelling at 30 m.p.h., but the gap between them has widened to, say, thirty yards. In order to get back to his station twenty yards behind his quarry the police driver must exceed a speed of 30 m.p.h. He has to make up ten yards. Now, if the police car could instantaneously jump from a speed of 30 to a speed of 40 m.p.h., it would have to travel at 40 m.p.h. for approximately two seconds before it had reduced from thirty to twenty yards the gap between the vehicles. As the police car's acceleration is not instantaneous, but gradual, the time occupied in reducing the gap will be more than two seconds. It may be as much as five seconds.

And throughout those five seconds the police car's speedometer is showing between 30 and 40 m.p.h. Yet the car in front has never exceeded the legal limit. Will magistrates, please, try to understand this?

TEST OF JUMBO'S MAN-POWER

What London Experts Think Of Tokyo Experiment

An elephant can, if it tries, spring more than a little surprise. It can shift trees, and lift trees. Or chase you and place you, right up in the air by its eyes.

Miss Hana, a Siamese elephant now in Japan, has been doing her best to vindicate this English nursery rhyme; but English experts complain that her best is not as good as it should be.

In a recent "tug-of-war" in the Tokyo Zoo, she was able to hold her own with only 55 men, and that by co-lapsing on her knees.

From inquiries made by a representative of the "Morning Post" it appears that, while it is not good for an elephant to indulge in such direct trials of strength, a higher standard would be expected of any large, full-grown elephant.

An official of the London Zoo thought that 55 men was not many—but added that the history of the Zoo threw no direct light on what might be expected of an elephant in this way.

Mr. Bertram Mills

Mr. Bertram Mills thought that Miss Hana did not look a very big elephant. From her photograph he stated, he would guess that she was about 22-25 years old and only about three parts grown.

"I have seen elephants," he added, "that 100 men could not get going. I doubt if 500 men could stop her. Obviously it depends a great deal on both the size of the elephant and how the pull started. An elephant may weigh anything from one to five tons, and a tug-of-war is, after all, very largely a matter of weight against weight."

Mr. Mills also considered that he would like to be assured that the proper tug-of-war rules, as followed at the Military Tournament at Olympia, had been obeyed before any precise value was attached to such a performance.

Mr. George Sanger, also of circus fame, added the view that a big elephant ought to be able to pull 100 men with ease.

The Proposal

Boy: "If I had a million dollars do you know where I'd be?" Girl: "Yes, you'd be on our honeymoon."—Bee-Hive.

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THE MILWAUKEE ROAD

"Centre Of The World" Tenrikyo Sect Says That Japan Is The Middle Of The Universe

(BY GUENTHER STEIN)

Japan's meteoric rise to power has been accompanied by a revival of faith in her divine mission. Within the ancient Shinto religion a number of new spiritual movements have arisen which, joining faith to patriotism, serve to fortify the imperialist spirit of modern Japan.

Among these movements Tenrikyo, a sect numbering eight million adherents, is the most significant. It claims to be a world religion, and has begun to send missionaries abroad.

The little town Tambuchi, the Mecca of the new faith, is proudly termed "the centre of the world." I found Tambuchi in the beautiful hill country surrounding the ancient imperial city of Nara, not far from the great cotton centre, Osaka. The town itself presents a typical Japanese scene, a maze of narrow lanes; small wooden houses, overflowing shops. Crowds of children, shouting street vendors, and busy housewives carrying babies on their backs. Presently I notice groups of uniformed women bearing coloured badges. They were novices of the Tenrikyo priesthood.

Out of the oriental labyrinth I suddenly came upon a large square on which stood a group of fortress-like buildings. The picture suggested an American university of the most modern type rather than the sacred place of an Asiatic religion. The large brick-and-stone buildings, standing each in a pleasant expanse of lawn, contained the colleges, libraries, and administrative offices of the Tenrikyo sect.

In the background was a group of temples, erected, in curious contrast with the secular buildings, in the rich, gabled style of the Shinto tradition.

It was obvious that the "holy city," as the vast compound is called by its inhabitants, houses an exceedingly efficient and wealthy organization.

Tenrikyo is the youngest of the 14 sects of Shinto; but it is by far the largest and richest among them. I was received by a group of young college graduates, typical Japanese intellectuals. They were in charge of the missionary department, the schools, and the great library of scientific and philosophical books which is famous throughout the country. The young officials of the sect speak fluent English. In their studies I saw book shelves stacked with the classics of England, France, and Germany, and with an astounding selection of modern European and American literature. In the administrative offices grave young people in uniforms were at work on hundreds of typewriters and calculating machines.

THE CHIEF TEMPLE

My obliging guides next led me to the chief temple, an impressive structure of light cedar wood. Along endless cloisters opening on charming gardens, over floors of high polished parquet, we arrived at the inner gates. The temple nave, supported by wooden pillars and panelled throughout in polished, light-coloured wood, had the size of a cathedral. A low screen separated the kneeling congregation, consisting mainly of women, from the priests who were conducting the service to the sound of muffled drums. From time to time the congregation rose for a short, solemn dance. Although there were several hundreds of people present, the huge auditorium appeared almost empty.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE HIGH PRIEST

News was brought that the High Priest had arrived by the Tokyo express, and was ready to receive me. I was taken to a modest house of the type which Japanese call "semi-foreign." The floors were covered with carpets, the rooms furnished in Western style, and to the relief of the foreigner there were comfortable armchairs. Tea was served, with cherry cake and Turkish cigarettes, in the audience room of the Patriarch. I had time to note some reproductions of modern French paintings, and a large radio-gramophone. Then the High Priest arrived, a stoutish man, no more than 30 years old, with

horn-rimmed glasses. He wore a simple kimono without any sign of his rank. We shook hands, and immediately began a business-like discussion of the sect.

THE STORY

This is the story of Japan's latest revivalist movement. Almost exactly one hundred years ago the son of a wealthy farmer in a little village near Nara was sowing wheat. Suddenly a dreadful pain paralysed his foot. He was taken home; the physician failed to help him, and an exorcist was called in.

Using a medium to reach the patient's soul, the faith-healer succeeded. But the pain returned. Again the exorcist was called and as he had been unable to bring his medium, the young man's mother, Migi Nakayama, took her place.

She had hardly entered the trance when she assumed a solemn, prophetic attitude and pronounced a message of salvation: "I am the General of Heaven, the original God," exclaimed the woman. "God has descended at the appointed time that he may save all men. I am his body."

"BIBLE" OF THE SECT

So the peasant woman became the founder of a new movement claiming to offer salvation to the world. The revelations and psalms written by her have become the "Bible" of the Tenrikyo sect. The chief doctrine of the teaching is that Japan is the centre of the world, and that—an admission unique in Japanese religions—all nations are equally children of the Father, and should therefore be given the blessings of the true (Tenrikyo) faith.

For decades the sect remained in the obscurity of the villages. Its chance came with the popular reaction to the materialism introduced by the Westernisation of the country. Since the World War, mysticism has attracted increasing numbers of Japanese people, and Tenrikyo was carried on the crest of the wave. Apart from the mystic belief in the divine message, the Tenrikyo religion consists of commandments common to most human faiths. It counsels the faithful to help each other, to lead a cheerful life, to respect national institutions and the social order and to maintain the traditional ancestor worship. There is also a belief, not particularly stressed, in the transmigration of souls. In short, the religion is simple, tolerant and comfortable.

AN ILLUSTRATION

A typical illustration was given to me by my host. "In a cotton mill the girl workers complained that their dormitories were haunted by a ghost which appeared every night to tidy the cloak-rooms. It was assumed that the ghost of a char-woman had been charged with this work in order to put the girls to shame. One night, however, the ghost was caught, and turned out to be a young follower of Tenrikyo. The girl believed that every untidy place must cause untidy thoughts, and one could not cleanse one's conscience without clearing up one's house. The charwomen being too busy in the evening, she had done the work 'for the sake of the Father.' From that day," my informant added, "the factory paid higher wages to Tenrikyo girls."

60,000 PRIESTS

The High Priest, who had talked with perfect frankness, is the great grandson of the foundress, the position being hereditary. He told me that the sect had 60,000 priests and lay preachers, and controlled large funds. Apart from its work in Japan, attention is given to missionary work abroad. There are many Tenrikyo followers in China, Manchuria, and among the Japanese in America. Since 1927, thirty-six Tenrikyo churches have been established in the United States and Canada.

The Holy Script of the sect contains a sentence which may give the clue to its popularity as well as to its considerable political importance. It runs: "Hitherto there have been Japan and foreign lands; but hereafter there shall be naught but Japan."

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Arrival In London

London, Nov. 1.

Treasures which the Emperor of Japan has lent to the forthcoming exhibition of Chinese art at the Royal Academy, arrived at London docks yesterday in the Yasukuni Maru.

Altogether there are 48 objects among the Emperor's own possessions sent from the Imperial household at Tokyo—is a bronze Ho—a sacrificial wine vessel of 216 B.C. There is also a tortoiseshell comb which a woman of Korea used 2,000 years ago.

The Crown Prince of Sweden was at the Academy yesterday. He is lending valuable bronze mirrors, jades, and ancient weapons from his own collection. Practically every country in the world has now lent some of its Chinese treasures.

TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA

Hong Kong

KING'S:—
"The Bishop Misbehaves"

QUEEN'S:—
"In Caliente"

ORIENTAL:—
"Secret Bride"

Kowloon

ALHAMBRA:—
"I'll Love You Always"

MAJESTIC:—
"Age Of Indiscretion"

STAR:—
"It's A Gift"

Coming

KING'S:—
"The Nitwits"

QUEEN'S:—
"The Glass Key"

ALHAMBRA:—
"Pursuit"

MAJESTIC:—
"Our Little Girl"

STAR:—
"His Greatest Gamble"

"IT'S A GIFT"

In the future, the calling cards of W. C. Fields, motion picture comedian, will be inscribed "gentleman farmer."

In "It's a Gift," his newest starring picture for Paramount, now at the Star Theatre, Fields is shown as a grocery store keeper who inherits a California orange grove. Just to get the proper feel of the idea, he claims, he purchased a 7½ acre ranch near Encino, Cal., about thirty miles from the film city.

It contains any number of orange trees, as well as lemons, Mexican limes, apples, pears and walnuts.

"SECRET BRIDE"

Barbara Stanwyck coming to the Oriental Theatre to-morrow and Wednesday in her latest production, "The Secret Bride" which is said to be the most powerful and dynamic picture in which she has yet appeared.

The picture, based on the play by Leonard Ide, is a thrilling drama of political plots and intrigues which involves two mysterious murders a suicide and the impeachment of the governor of the state.

In addition to the thrilling situations and the baffling mysteries there is a glamorous romance in which Miss Stanwyck has the role of the secret bride of the state's attorney general who is compelled to investigate her father on charges of accepting a bribe.

"THE BISHOP MISBEHAVES"

When a bishop sets out, armed with knowledge gleaned from detective books to be an amateur detective that promises entertainment. And this promise is more than made good in "The Bishop Misbehaves," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new comedy-mystery being shown at the King's Theatre.

While Maureen O'Sullivan and Norman Foster are lovers, in trouble of their own making, the misbehaving bishop, as enacted by Edmund Gwenn, British stage and screen star, sets about following clues, trailing criminals, working a quartette of them with a snuff box and a deft hand that lands snuff in the eyes of the malefactors, and otherwise revels in a merry medley of mirth and mystery.

"THE NITWITS"

Bringing a rare treat to the screen, a mystery musical comedy, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey are currently starring in "The Nitwits," their latest RKO Radio picture coming on Thursday to the King's Theatre.

"The Nitwits" offers unusual comedy combination: mystery, melody and mirth. Nothing is left undone to make it Wheeler and Woolsey's funniest production, and simultaneously one brimming with thrilling melodrama.

Bert and Bob's new roles picture them as proprietors of a cigar counter in the Lake Building a music publishing establishment located in Tin Pan Alley. A terrorist, blackmailing prominent residents of the city, strikes first in the building at a song magnate, employer of Betty Grable, Bert's fiancée. He is slain after ignoring the demands of the Black Widow, and Mary is accused when the police find the death weapon in her possession.

YACHTING

Ladies' Fifth Championship Cruise

The ladies' fifth championship cruise was sailed yesterday over an eight mile course beginning from Quarry Bay Mark (P), Kowloon Rocks (P), Rumsey Shoal Mark (P), North Mark on Line (P) and Quarry Bay Mark (S). The results were:—

	Finished	Corr.	Pos.	Pts.	Pts.	Ttl.
Lobo, A2 (Mrs. Thoyts)	16.38.30	—	1	13	18	31
La Linda, A5 (Mr. M. Keary)	16.39.53	—	3	10	38	48
Joss, A8 (Miss M. Larssen)	16.41.39	—	4	9	52	61
Pat, A12 (Mrs. D. W. Persse)	16.37.58	—	2	11	41	52
"I," "Y" & "G" Classes—Started At 14.50.						
Stella, Y1 (Mrs. E. I. Ellerby)	16.54.58	16.39.38	1	16	49	85
Robena, Y4 (Miss H. Gerrard)	16.58.58	16.44.58	5	11	42	53
Widgeon, Y5 (Mrs. B. B. Gerrard)	17.01.11	16.46.31	6	10	45	55
Zephyr, Y8 (Mrs. R. E. Hindson)	17.00.17	16.44.57	4	12	32	44
Toynette, G2 (Mrs. K. Harrison)	17.08.54	16.44.54	3	13	46	59
Sirius, G7 (Mrs. E. Cooper)	17.08.07	16.42.47	2	14	58	72
Lola, G9 (Mrs. R. Wren)	17.14.12	16.52.12	7	9	40	58
"H" Class—Started At 15.05.						
Diana, H1 (Miss I. F. Ritchie)	16.48.47	16.48.47	2	5	17	22
Colleen, H2 (Mrs. P. F. Foley)	16.58.02	16.50.42	3	4	18	22
Rolla, H3 (Miss B. M. Kirke)	16.45.57	16.45.57	1	7	22	29
Dorothea, H9 (Mrs. H. Moulson)	16.59.02	16.52.22	4	3	19	22

HOCKEY

Indian Police Defeat Recreio "B"

In a friendly hockey game at King's Park yesterday, the Indian Police gained a narrow victory over the Recreio "B" by the only goal scored in the second half.

Though fast the game was very ragged, and a distinct disappointment, considering the fact that the players of both teams had been playing in competitive hockey for a couple of seasons.

The Recreio's set of forwards were the faster, but they lacked combination, and consequently missed umpteen chances of scoring.

The Indians were playing with better combination but were only prevented from scoring by A.A. dos Remedios who was playing a sterling game at defence. The first half ended with no team scoring.

The second half was a repetition of the first, with the Police doing most of the pressing. In one of their attacks Chanan Singh scored the only goal of the game.

The match was brought to a close with no further goals being registered.

ARMY IN TRIAL MATCH

The Army held another hockey trial at the Chatham Road ground yesterday which resulted in a draw, both teams scoring twice.

The game was played at a fast pace both teams being evenly balanced, and the standard of hockey displayed was all that could be desired.

The outstanding played in view was Lal Singh, the brilliant Colony left-winger. He practically played himself into the team by his polished hockey and neat stickwork and is undoubtedly the best man for that position. He also scored a goal with a beautiful backkick.

Another player who was in the limelight was Dulla Singh, playing at right-half for the Reds. His interception and clearances was pretty to watch.

For the Whites, Alaf Din played a great game at right-half, and the choice for that position lies between himself and Dulla Singh.

After the first half, Lal Singh was substituted by Teja Singh. Though a player of no mean ability he was not in the same class as Lal Singh.

Lt. Metcalfe, playing at left half for the Whites, did not come up to expectations; nor did Lt. Williams at centre-half, though he partly redeemed himself at the closing stages of the game.

W. O. Senior and Pte. Taylor were the best forwards of the Whites' each scoring a goal. The other goal-scorers were Lal Singh and Dulla Singh for the Reds.

"THE GLASS KEY"

George Raft is the star of Dashiell Hammett's "The Glass Key" which is scheduled as the Queen's Theatre's next change. This enthralling murder mystery by the author of "The Thin Man" presents the popular star as a hard-fisted battler who defies the lordlings of the underworld to aid his friends. It is the first time Raft has played a role of this type since his triumph in "Scarface." In the well-rounded supporting cast of "The Glass Key" are Edward Arnold, Claire Dodd, Rosalind Keith, Ray Milland and Guinn "Big Boy" Williams.

UNIVERSITY OF ROME

The New "City"

(Special Air Mail Service)

London, Oct. 30.

The University City of Rome is to be inaugurated on Wednesday. It has been planned on a grand scale. Covering an area of about 40 acres, the site lies on the easterly outskirts of Rome along the side of the road out to Tivoli. Of this area about one-seventh will be occupied by the buildings themselves. The remainder will be taken up by courts, avenues, gardens, and a sports ground. The new buildings have risen up in a neighbourhood which already comprises such specially planned constructions as the vast Polytechnic, the new Dental Institute provided by the late Mr. Eastman, and the massive new Ministry of Air with its annexes.

The dominant note, perhaps, is austere utilitarianism. So much was, indeed, to be expected. The general direction and supervision were entrusted to the Royal Academician Marcello Piacentini, whose Ministry of Corporations in Rome, Law Courts in Messina, Monument to the Fallen in Genoa, and other creations up and down Italy are typical embodiments of the new school of Italian architecture. Signor Piacentini has himself designed only the rectorate, or rector's lodge—if the word lodge can be applied to so grandiose a building. But his influence is clearly stamped upon all the work of his seven collaborators, and it is he who will be praised or criticized down the centuries for the general style of the city.

NO COLLEGE SYSTEM

The main entrance, flanked by the Institutes of Hygiene and Orthopedics, lies through lofty pillars crowned by an architrave bearing the inscription "Virtuti Emanuele III Regnante Benito Mussolini Rem Italiam Modestam Vetus Urbis Studium In Hanc Rem Romanam Magnificentia Dignam Translatum Est." The road leading up to the central piazza is a broad avenue with flower beds and trees down the middle. On either side are the Institutes of Physics and Chemistry, Seven Buildings—the Institute of Mineralogy, the School of Mathematics, the Faculties of Jurisprudence and Letters, the Rectorate, and the Institutes of Physics and Chemistry, already mentioned—about on the central piazza.

The main feature of this grandiose mass of buildings is the imposing entrance leading to the study and reception rooms of the Rector, to the spacious ceremonial hall known as the Aula Magna and to the many administrative offices. Behind this main building come other institutes, such as those for Physiology and Botany, while set off at an angle are the Casa dello Studente and the Sports Ground.

In Rome, as in other Continental Universities, the college system of Oxford and Cambridge is unknown and the vast majority of the 7,000-odd students are external. Nevertheless, a number of students at Rome University need suitable and congenial accommodation, and the Casa dello Studente will, at the outset, provide

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

The BISHOP MISBEHAVES

EDMUND GWENN • MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN • NORMAN FOSTER

BERT WHEELER—ROBERT WOOLSEY

in **"THE NITWITS"**

NEXT CHANGE —

REO-RADIO PICTURE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW **MAJESTIC THEATRE** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

A DRAMA OF MARRIED LIFE IN 1935!

AGE of INDISCRETION

PAUL LUKAS • GEORGE EVANS • HELEN VINSON • ROSS HOBSON • DAVID JACOB

COMING:—

SHIRLEY TEMPLE IN **"OUR LITTLE GIRL"**

lodgings, dining-rooms, studies, and other conveniences for about 300.

UTILITARIAN DESIGN

The architecture of this new University City has its implications. Admirers congratulate themselves that the new University should have arisen when the epoch of debased baroque has passed away, and when such buildings as those of the regrettable Via Cavour, and certain other modern thoroughfares are no longer being projected. On the other hand, not a few critics, while admitting that the 80,000,000 or so lire (about \$1,600,000) assigned to the scheme left no margin for "fills," would have liked the buildings to have shown a rather greater variety of style. Taken as a whole, the University City must be judged a remarkable product of modern Italian architecture, and ungrudging praise should be given to the way in which the interiors of the various buildings have been planned to meet their several requirements.

It is primarily with a utilitarian purpose that the new University City has been created at last. As the years went by the University grew with the careless spontaneity of Topsy rather than upon any well-ordered plan. It was not uncommon for students engaged in the more specialized work known as seminars to be turned out of their room by a professor who claimed the right to lecture there. Students could be seen standing in the corridors and trying to follow a lecture given in a hall too small to hold all the class. Above all students and teachers wasted time and money in scurrying across Rome between the scattered buildings.

The remedies proposed for this unsatisfactory state of affairs were finally reduced to two. One, strong body of opinion favoured the so-called "tripartite" solution. Traditions were to be maintained by keeping the old Sapienza for the Faculties of Jurisprudence and Letters and the offices of the University, while the requisite institutes of medicine were to be built near the Polytechnic and the sciences were to be grouped on the Viminal. The alternative, to bring all the University buildings together near the Polytechnic, was finally accepted, save that the School of Applied Engineering remains in the Convent of San Pietro in Vincoli and the School of Architecture is established in the Valle Giulia just behind the British School. The conception of the University City goes back almost 50 years. But it is no mere coincidence that it should have been left to Signor Mussolini to make this gift to the Rome which he has done so much to revive and adorn.

There are two kinds of men: those who do what their wives tell them and those who never marry.

ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY

at 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

ALL SHE ASKED OF LIFE WAS HIS LOVE!

I'll LOVE YOU ALWAYS

MARY CARROLL • GEORGE MURPHY

Directed by Leo Balaban

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

NEXT **"PURSUIT"**

CHAMOR • CHESTER MORRIS, SALLY ELLERS

THE KING AS A JIG-SAW ENTHUSIAST

The Queen Buys Him A New One For Christmas

(Special Air Mail Service)

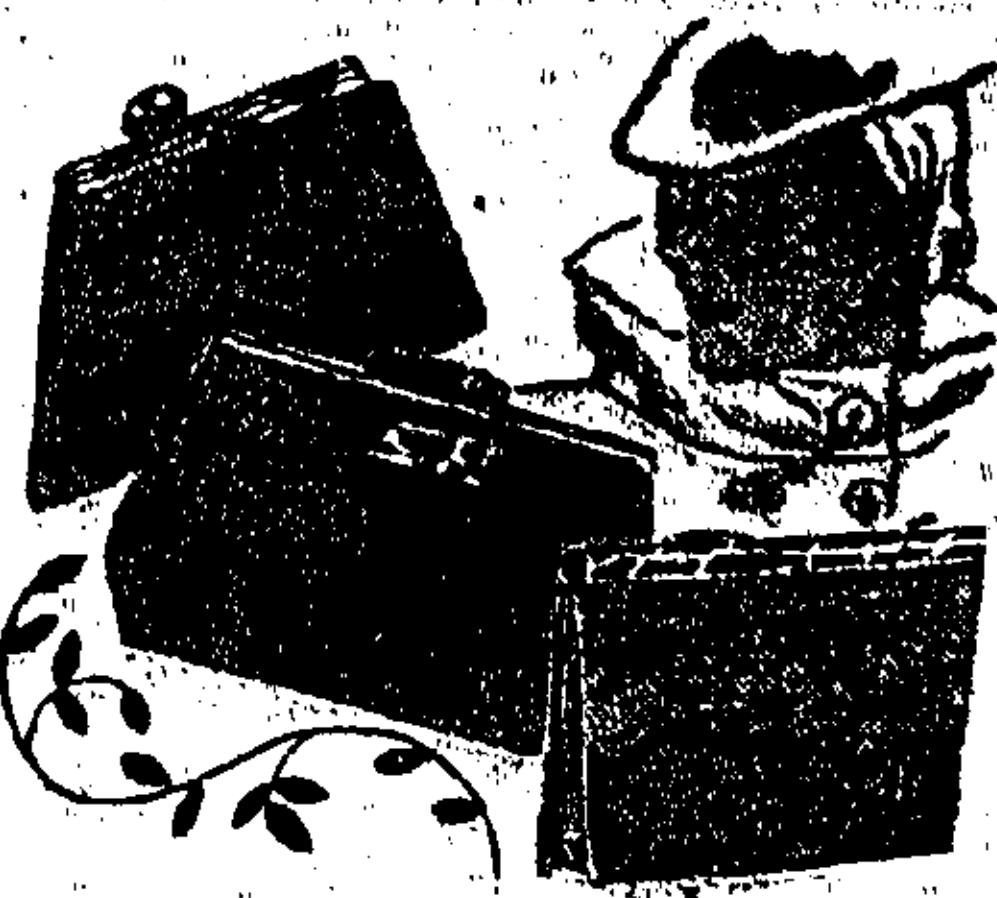
London, Nov. 8.

The Queen is one of the most energetic women in London. After an exhausting day of ceremonies connected with the royal wedding on Wednesday, the Queen and the Princess Royal yesterday visited the Imperial Institute, where the Disabled Servicemen's exhibition opens to the public to-day.

After an hour's lightning shopping tour the Queen and the Princess climbed the stairs next door to the Jehangir Hall, where they spent the rest of the morning, classifying and arranging the thousands of knitted garments that have been made during the year for the Queen Mary Needlework Guild.

The King likes doing jig-saw puzzles in his spare time. So the Queen bought him a new one of Windsor Castle at the exhibition to do at Sandringham during the Christmas holidays.

The Prince of Wales's private table linen has been reproduced for general sale for the first time. Luncheon sets were bought by the Queen and the Princess Royal, the first customers. They are made by badly disabled men near Sheffield.

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JAMES "BURNHAM"

Around the Courts

ILLEGAL LOTTERY TICKETS

A "boy" in the employ of the Hong Kong Hotel, named Chan Pun, aged 21, was brought before Mr. Balfour at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of being in possession of a quantity of po pu lottery tickets.

Defendant admitted his guilt, and was fined \$10, or in default ten days imprisonment. On a similar charge Lam Sam Mui (28) widow, who was arrested at Hollywood Road near Ladder Street, was fined \$30, or two weeks in default.

STABBING AFFRAY

An assault, in which one of the contestants used a knife, inflicting injuries on two other persons, had a sequel at the Central Magistracy yesterday when Yung Ming (17), unemployed, appeared before Mr. Balfour and pleaded guilty to charges of stabbing Yau Chau (25) and Yau Ka Chiu (21) with a knife. The latter received four wounds. The trouble arose out of a debt of eleven cents which defendant owed since March. On the night of Nov. 22, the complainant was seated on some steps in Cochrane Street when defendant came up and stated that he was unable to pay the money.

A quarrel arose, resulting in a brawl. The defendant stabbed complainant, and when Yau Ka Chiu intervened, he also was stabbed.

The Magistrate bound defendant and Yau Chau over in personal bonds to keep the peace.

OPIUM POSSESSION

Fined on Saturday, is the sum of \$2,500 or six months' gaol, for the possession of 120 taels of raw opium. Cheung Tsan was again brought before the Kowloon Magistracy, Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones, yesterday on a charge of returning from banishment before the expiration of his term, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively.

In another case before the Magistrate, a fine of \$570, or in default four months' hard labour was imposed on Kwan Wah (28) unemployed, when he pleaded guilty to a charge of possession of 19 taels of raw opium at the Kowloon-Canton Railway station, on Sunday. R. O. Stevens, who prosecuted stated that the contraband was found concealed in four special containers in a suit case. In both cases the opium was ordered to be confiscated.

ASSAULT ON TICKET COLLECTOR

Mohamed Said, ticket collector of the Star Ferry Company, appeared before Mr. Balfour at the Central Magistracy as the complainant in a charge which he brought against Ip Kwong (40) travelling trader, for assault.

Acting Sub-Inspector Smith, who was in charge of the case, said that defendant carried some extra luggage for which he was charged 20 cents. The usual charge for passengers was two cents upwards for any luggage exceeding 28 lbs. or one cubic foot.

Defendant refused to pay and struck the ticket collector in the chest. He also threw the collector's uniform cap into the harbour. At the time of the assault, Police Constable Levkovich came on the scene and witnessed the incident.

It was explained by A. S. I. Smith that for the amount charged for excess luggage a ticket was issued to the passenger. It was left to the Ferry Wharf Inspector on duty as to what he charged.

Defendant was fined \$10.

A MENDICANT

Ma Kee, (36) unemployed, charged before Mr. Balfour at the Central Magistracy yesterday with begging in Wellington Street near Pottinger Street, was ordered to be sent to the country. He was arrested by Acting Sub-Inspector Hughes on Saturday.

SOLICITING

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed upon Tsoi Maka, 40, ricksha driver, when he appeared before Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a charge of soliciting. He was charged with soliciting on a charge of soliciting. Detective Sub-Inspector R. Cunningham appeared for the prosecution.

For an immoral purpose, at Wool.

ALLEGED FORGERY

Ng Ying Nung, 21, unemployed, appeared on remand before Mr. Balfour at the Central Police Court yesterday, charged with forging a mortgage on land registered in the Land Office as Section E of Inland Lot No. 635. On the application of Mr. T. Murphy, Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence (Crime), the accused was remanded for a week in gaol. Mr. Murphy stated there was the possibility of a charge of uttering being issued before the next hearing.

QUIET BRITISH AEROPLANE

FEATURES OF NEW HIGH WING MONOPLANE

Accidental Success Of Design

A five-seater aeroplane of ingenious design, which has just finished its tests and is being shown to operators at Heston, appears to have achieved almost by accident the distinction of being the quietest British aeroplane. The impression of cabin silence obtained in the course of a flight, writes "The Times" Correspondent, is supported by the testimony of the instrument which interprets noise in terms of decibels. According to this evidence there is no quieter aeroplane cabin in this country than that of the Heston Phoenix; and the constructors are at a loss to account for it.

NOISE SUPPRESSED

Some care had been taken in design to carry away exhaust noises through a long exhaust pipe set beneath the centre of the fuselage, but this might have been offset by the use, in the interests of good lines, of a roomy engine cowl with which engine noises might have played and expanded like the vibrations within a drum. Airscrew noise might likewise have been rather heavy, for a big screw on an ungear engine gives a fairly high top speed. None of the likely ill-effects has been met. One has flown at all speeds in its very comfortable and roomy cabin and been able to talk in ordinary tones. The mystery still awaits a

solution which should help to render the suppression of noise in aircraft a less inexact science.

USE OF FUSELAGE STUBS

This aeroplane is no less successful in reaching results which were deliberately sought in its design. It has emerged from the belief that aeroplane passengers will not always be content to look down on the wing of low-wing monoplanes as the country passes slowly beneath them. The decision to build a high-wing monoplane suggested the need of supporting struts in the interests of lightness and cheapness in wing construction. The further desire to give the aeroplane a wide wheel track brought the idea of stubs at the base of the fuselage to carry both the struts and the undercarriage legs. And finally the stubs presented the designer with the idea of providing a high-wing monoplane with a retractable undercarriage.

The result is an aeroplane which carries five people with baggage and sufficient fuel for 500 miles at a cruising speed of more than 120 miles an hour on the power of a Gipsy Six (200 h.p.) engine. Its top speed is about 145 miles an hour, and its landing speed is little more than 50 miles an hour. Within the cabin there is plenty of headroom and leg space and a separate upholstered seat for each occupant. The lines of the machine are excellent, and the stubs which carry the N-shaped struts serve also as platforms for entrance and exit. The stubs also made possible a wheel track of 9ft., which affords a large measure of freedom in landings. This machine has been produced by the Heston Air-Craft Company.

DEATH ENQUIRY

Woman Jammed Between Lorries

An inquiry was held by Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese woman, CHU Shi, who, it is believed, was the victim of a motor accident at Wing Lok Street on October 24.

The jury empanelled were Messrs. T. E. Grimes, G. M. Butt, and Cheung Hok Chau.

Chung Tim the first witness called, said that on October 24 he was walking along Wing Lok Street and he saw a woman walking about 3 feet ahead of him, carrying a child in her arms. He walked along and came to a lorry that was stationary on the side of the road. On overtaking this lorry, he suddenly saw another lorry coming from the opposite direction. Before he knew what was happening he was pinned between the oncoming lorry and the stationary one. As he was being jammed he tried to pull the woman away from the lorries but he failed.

HEARD HORN

He was dragged between the stationary lorry and was rendered unconscious. When he came to, he found that both vehicles had stopped. Witness said that he heard the horn of the oncoming lorry just before the accident.

Dr. Thomas of the Government Civil Hospital said in evidence that on October 24 at about 3.30 p.m. a female was admitted into the hospital and he saw her about two hours later. She complained of severe pain on the upper part of the right side of her abdomen. Witness diagnosed internal injuries, and asked her if she would permit him to hold an exploratory operation, but she refused. She received treatment but died at 7 p.m. the next day.

He performed a post-mortem examination and found that the cause of death was hemorrhage resulting from rupture of the liver.

LOADED WITH RICE

Wong Hong Wah, a passenger on the moving vehicle said that the lorry was loaded with bags of rice which were being taken across the harbour. Along Wing Lok Street witness thought that the lorry was travelling slowly. Suddenly the lorry swerved, and witness saw two men carrying something crossing the road. They were then about 1 or 2 feet in front of his lorry. Then witness heard shouts that someone had been knocked down. When the lorry pulled up witness got down and found that two people had been injured.

The driver of the lorry, Kwok Chin, then gave collaborative evidence and the case was adjourned to December 9, at 2.30 p.m. R.T.C.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT

Portuguese Volunteer Injured

When a public motor car crashed against a railway crossing gate on Saturday at Pok Lau Han, the driver got away scatheless, but not so with a passenger on the train.

The passenger who had the misfortune of being injured was a Portuguese member of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corp. He was on his way to Camp at Fanling, and when he heard the commotion, he became so excited that he put his head out of the window without realizing that it was up. His head came in contact with the window pane which necessitated first aid being applied by the Railway Officials.

In an official report to the Police, Cheung Ping, driver of public car No. 124 stated that his car crashed into a railway crossing gate just after the train had passed. The accident occurred at the crossing near Lok Lau Han, it being stated that although the driver saw that the gate was closed he failed to pull up in time.

and a batch of the same type is under construction. The first will be ready for delivery in the New Year, and the price will be slightly under £2,000.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY

Direct Shipments To Interior Facilitated

The important position of the Canton-Hankow Railway when completed seems to be too evident to need any emphasizing. It will, above all, serve as a point of close contact between the north and south, gives access to the rich interior of Hunan and affords a trunk line to be linked up with highway and branch railway connections to Kwangsi, Kweichow and possibly Szechuen. As regards the bright prospects of the line itself, what enumerated below will readily convince us of the enormous volume of traffic that will be attracted toward the Railway and will in turn benefit and accelerate the growth and prosperity of all the regions served by it.

Hunan is known to be rich in cereals. Provincial statistics of 1933 shows a yearly production of roughly 140,000,000 piculs. 2,296,423 piculs of which were exported and mostly transported through the Northern Section of this line and by the water route of Yangtze River, while 2,174 piculs only were carried through Chenchow to Kwangtung and Kwangsi. In view of the considerable output of agricultural products within the Hunan Province but so little of them being freely transported by way of Canton, the completion of the through Canton-Hankow Railway transportation service so as to push on the much needed even distribution of local products of all kinds is perhaps being more eagerly expected than most people think.

EXPORTS FROM HUNAN

Of all the exports from Hunan, wood oil occupies 39 per cent. In 1930, 479,921 piculs worth some 15,000,000 dollars were exported, two-thirds of which going abroad through Hankow. It will be quite convincing that any direct shipment through Canton via the Canton-Hankow Railway will be much more economical.

Heretofore Hunan exported metals and mineral ores to 23 per cent of its total export, and there is among others, a large quantity of Antimony waiting for exploitation and transportation.

Hunan is also leading in the production of coal among all the S.W. provinces, but due to poor transportation facilities and the absence of large scale exploitation of the mineral resources, the output is still left far behind of the actual capacity to produce. The yearly product of about 1,000,000 tons, including the Ping Hsiang Coal are all carried through the Northern section of the line to Hankow, but not even a single ton takes the southern route because of lack of shipping facilities. Now this Railway is not only capable of relieving the situation, but it would undoubtedly attract all the coal business from the northern and central parts of this country as well as the other kinds of traffic to a more direct and therefore cheaper route to Canton and Hongkong and other points. Conversely such commodities as salt, sugar, fruits, silk and cotton goods, sea products and other daily necessities as well as manufactured goods of all descriptions from Canton and Hongkong, will be transported to all the interior points in the north, by the return haul, faster and cheaper. There is no question of the fact that the Canton-Hankow Railway will have all the traffic it is capable of handling as to all intents and purposes, what is created is nothing more or less than a monopoly in transportation business.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

As to passenger traffic between all the points in the North and the upper Yangtze valley, and Canton and Hongkong as well as all the surrounding districts in the south, to and fro, hitherto, people had to adopt the roundabout route tottering around Shanghai as the only entrepot, usually for a period of from 10 to 15 days, will be taken from Hankow to Canton in 32 hours or so, a remarkably limited length of time in contrast with conditions existing in the days preceding the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Take things all in all, with the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, a new day will dawn upon the history of transportation in this country, all the conditions of life of the people will undoubtedly be fundamentally affected from any standpoint, industrially, economically, socially as well as politically.



Sugar plays an important part in bringing out the flavour of a jelly and making it a nutritious as well as a delightful sweet. As you would expect, only the very finest cane sugar is used in—

Cerebos
Jelly Crystals



EARLIEST MAN IN EUROPE

Thames Gravel Pit Rival To Pitdown Skull

The first remains ever found of a Thames-side dweller comparable in antiquity with Peking man, have been discovered in a gravel pit between Greenhithe and Gravesend.

It is probable that the new "Thames man" will take precedence over all other early European men, with the possible exception of "Pitdown man" from Sussex.

The find consists of a complete and well-preserved occipital bone (the bone at the back of the head beneath the skull) together with a stone axe-head found near it. The discovery of further remains is being eagerly awaited by anthropologists.

BONE AND AXE-HEAD

Both bone and axe-head were found, undisturbed by the normal working of the pit, in the famous "100-feet terrace" of the lower Thames valley. There can thus be little possibility of later controversy as to their geological age.

The finds were made by Mr. Alvan T. Marston, a South London dentist, whose hobby it has been to study the ancient life preserved in this Thames terrace. The remains are regarded as probably the most important discovery made in England since that of "Pitdown man" thirty years ago.

Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, who for more than 20 years was keeper of the Geological Department of the British Museum, and who played an important part in the study of Pitdown man, is to be associated with Mr. Marston in examining the present remains.

TWO ICE AGES

The site has been early inspected by Mr. Henry Dewey, the officer of the Geological Survey in charge of England and Wales. The period to which the remains belong, he told a representative of the "Morning Post," falls between two ice ages.

This early Thames-side, Mr. Dewey stated, lived in company with such warm-climate animals as the "straight-tusked" elephant, rhinoceros, and a species of large ox, all of which are represented in the same layer of the terrace. In terms of dawning civilization he lived at the time when stone "hand-axes" were just beginning to be well-made.

THE CHOICE

DOCTOR'S MANDATE—OR UNDERTAKER'S?

Social Policy, Next Phase

(BY J. L. GARVIN)
(Concluded from Yesterday)

Something memorable had to be done and it was done. There was a re-constructive revolution. Under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's brave auspices National Government was formed. The bulk of his old party under her fear of the Trades Unions skeddaddled miserably when sweeping "cuts" and economies became as necessary on one side as ruthless taxation on the other. The Great General Election of 1931 was held. Those who usurped the name of "Labour" were crushed by the overwhelming verdict of the working-classes themselves, especially the women. At one stroke and in one day when the tremendous result at the polls was known our country and our people re-won and enhanced their reputation in the eyes of the whole world. Britain found herself again. She has never looked back since. (See well to it, and no mistake, that she is not thrown back now.)

We come to the four years record of reconstruction and progress. Once more we have paid our way under severe but honest budgets. Without the "gold standard" the basis of British confidence and credit stands once more like a rock. For steady purposes in a dislocated world sterling has reasserted its supremacy. With a success unmatched of its kind the "conversion" operations cheapened money still more and yet saved £30,000,000 a year. The "cuts" have been restored and small taxpayers appreciably relieved.

GREAT CHANGE-OVER
But the greatest thing in the record—and one of the greater things in our economic history—has been the change-over from "free imports without free trade" to a system of tariff-equality. A strong system, but moderate and moderating. The results have satisfied every desperate prophecy of the old abdicating superstition. It was said, above all, that the home market and home employment could not be protected against the effect of universal tariffs abroad without injury to all our external trade and without loss on the balance.

What are the facts? As an exporting nation we had lost our old lead. We had fallen to third place. Now we have won back our primacy. The Ottawa agreements have not worked miracles, but they have promoted mutual trade throughout the Empire. For the first time other countries have sought to make trade-agreements with us on reciprocal terms. Our iron and steel industry has been conspicuously re-established. A thousand trades large and small throughout the country have felt the benefit, and so have their workers. The Trade Balance has swung over to the right side and shows once more a handsome balance to the good. While former promiscuous imports of foreign manufactured goods which we could make as well ourselves have been so largely replaced by the output of our own factories and the work of our own people formerly idle, the export of our own manufacture has increased.

The number of the unemployed has been reduced by a million since "Labour" was in office. Against the devastating break of "world-prices for the products of the soil, British agriculture has been defended, upheld, and widely strengthened. Yet there has been no such rise in the cost of living as the pundits of obsolete economics used to prophesy. On no point were they more confidently dogmatic; on none have they been more completely refuted. Under tariff-equality—a protective system firm but judicious—the figures for total British production and for the number of persons in employment are the highest in our history.

WORDS OR WORK?

Turn from the record to the future. To say that there is no gratitude in democratic politics is too largely true, but after all it is not a complete truth. There may be no emotional gratitude in our politics, but to some extent there

is a practical equivalent. The bulk of British democracy, when rival applicants offer their services, know the difference between good credentials and a dubious dossier. If they had the chance, the Oppositions, with their programme of financial crises, parliamentary convulsions, and social conflict throughout the land, could only make another and drier muddle in the name of the millennium. National Government says what every one knows it can and will do when it pledges itself to carry on faithfully and boldly the task of national rebuilding. Will you vote for words or vote for work?

The electoral manifesto issued by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Sir John Simon is a definite document. It wastes no syllable on vague generalities, but it offers a programme of continued social reform such as might well win the support even of many independent Liberals and free-minded Socialists who did not vote for National Government last time.

To make a clearer connection between work done and the further programme, we have postponed to this point two subjects. They belong to the soul of social reform. We mean Housing and Health. In the last four years over 1,000,000 houses have been built. No bigger thing of the kind has been done in the world during that period, or ever. The movement goes forward with full impetus. Not only that. For the first time the abolition of the slums has been fairly grappled with and it will be done. Formerly new slums were made faster than the old ones were cleared. Now the problem of overcrowding in the centre of cities and towns has been attacked at the heart. At the present rate National Government before the normal term of its renewed mandate expires will have brought within sure sight of completion the wiping out of squalor in Britain for ever.

"YOU CANNOT MAKE TOO SURE THIS TIME"

It is a vision to lift the heart of any man or woman who has advocated that cause for years. And not less can be said of the new Health programme. Maternity amongst the working-classes is to receive further care. Next, by the best single reform amongst all the provisions of the new social programme, nursery schools will promote the strength and happiness of children. National physical training from childhood to young manhood and womanhood will be an inestimable advantage to the whole of the rising generation; and is vitally required if the British people of the future are to hold their own in freedom among the exercised and disciplined nations under the dictatorships.

The raising of the school-age to fifteen is a big thing by itself, but does not stand alone among the educational proposals. There are to be far wider facilities for the rise of talent among the working classes from the primary schools to the secondary schools and the universities. Turn to another subject. Agricultural labourers and black-coated workers are to be brought into the full benefits of social insurance against unemployment, illness, and old age. National Government especially pledges itself that the Means Test shall be administered with consideration sympathy wherever the unity of family life is in question.

So much for social reform and sure constructive progress as against class strife Socialism with the throw-back it would bring. As we said, the present survey cannot include all. Some wide matters of another character we must reserve for next week's summing up in the final article before the polls. The two outstanding questions we shall deal with concern the future of Empire and employment.

There is wider scope than is usually supposed for the further development of British trade with the colonies and the Dominions alike. Mr. Baldwin and his col-

FUNERAL

Mrs. Harriet Mackenzie

The death occurred at her residence at Sung Wong Toi Road on Sunday night, of Mrs. Harriet Margaret Mackenzie at the age of 47 years.

The late Mrs. Mackenzie had been in indifferent health for sometime past and her demise after a relapse occurred on Sunday night despite all that medical aid could do. The deceased lady was predeceased by her husband, the late Mr. Colin George Mackenzie, the original founder of the Colonial Dispensary, who died in February 1931. She leaves behind three brothers-in-law, Messrs. Allan Mackenzie, Aleck Mackenzie and Ezra Abraham and other relatives to mourn her loss and to whom the deepest sympathy is extended in their sad bereavement.

THE FUNERAL

The funeral took place yesterday evening at the Colonial Cemetery and was largely attended. The last rites were performed by the Rev. L. L. Nash of the Kowloon Tong Anglican Church. The chief mourners at the funeral were: Messrs. Ezra Abraham and Allan Mackenzie (brothers-in-law) while others present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wong, Mr. and Mrs. A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Churn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gillard, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hall, Messrs. P. Edwards, W. Gittins, F. Gross, Lee Sik Ling, James Wong, J. S. McKenzie, A. C. Greaves, N. Broadbridge, Y. C. Chung, S. Jex, R. Abraham, Mrs. E. Seyer, Mrs. R. Drude, Mrs. L. Edwards, Mrs. Coxon To, Mrs. A. P. Greaves, Miss V. Mackenzie, Miss Gittins, Miss Lee, and others.

Wreaths were received from Allan, Rose and Ezra, Auntie and Uncle Gittins, Jean and Billie, Daisy and Starling, Irene, Phyllis and Vctor, Mabel and George, Rita, Reuben, Violet, Charlotte and Frank, Daisy and Willie, Kitty, Mary Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Churn, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Greaves and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gillard, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, Miss Esther Kotewall, Miss G. C. McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. Aleck Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Peters, Irene Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shea, Miss Violet Shea, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tregillus, Dr. and Mrs. C. To, Dr. and Mrs. E. To, Mr. and Mrs. A. Urquhart, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. W. Ford and family, Mrs. K. Turnbull, Mrs. Scholke, Mrs. Edwards, Dr. F. C. Woo, Leung Yu-wing, Li Yat-ngo, Messrs. H. C. and H. Q. Hunt, Lai Yuk-man, the Directors of the Colonial Dispensary, the staff of the Colonial Dispensary and many others.

POPPY DAY FUND

Previously acknowledged \$11,759.18
"A. A." "Moth" 10.00
H. M. S. "Moth" 6.59
\$11,775.75

leagues promise to use their best efforts in that sense and to continue the parallel negotiation of trade agreements with foreign countries. The unification of mining royalties is a long word for a good measure which will help every other plan of reorganising the coal industry for both working and selling. For the special areas a strong stroke at last is the proposed establishment of "trading estates" with factories to let and all facilities for transport provided. The efficient re-constitution of defence, over and above the building of ships and the making of aircraft, involves under modern conditions some large undertakings and changes, which will promote employment in general and aid the special areas in particular.

Against the Socialism which would not only bring down the present work of progress but break up the existing foundations of confidence, trade, and employment—better vote straight and hard. Bet up the same against those Liberal sections and fractions of the Little Opposition which cannot hope to carry anything by themselves, but can only subvert the purposes of the Socialist Opposition. In view of all the lessons and warnings of four years ago and since, you cannot make too sure.

CORRESPONDENCE

[The Hong Kong Daily Press assumes no responsibility for opinions expressed in this column. Correspondents are required to give their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication, but only as a sign of good faith.]

[The Editor, "The Hong Kong Daily Press,"]

Sir.—Notice has been brought to this Bureau that in your issue of Friday, September 27 (1935) there appeared a news item to the effect that it has been telegraphically reported to the Overseas Bureau and the Kuomintang South-West Executive Committee in Canton that further discriminations against the Chinese in Bangkok have been made by the Siamese Government.

As instances of the reported discriminations, your paper quoted the following:—

1. That more Chinese have been expelled by the Bangkok Government and are sent back to Canton, and
2. That all Chinese shops in Siam are required to employ Siamese up to seventy per cent.

It was further stated by Canton. (a) That the latest imposition is the requirement that all Chinese rice stores must contribute fifty per cent. of their profits to the Siamese Government, and

(b) That Chinese merchants in Bangkok have organized a Committee to petition the Siamese authorities to cancel such taxation and have asked the authorities here (Canton) for support.

The news from Canton concluded with the information that merchants there have been agitating a boycott against Siamese rice as a retaliation.

In view of the fact that the Siamese Government makes no discriminating difference in its treatment of the Chinese as of residents in Siam of other nationalities such as the Dutch, the Danish, the Japanese, the Portuguese—rather, by reason of race, historic association and such like considerations, there is an irresistible force that draws naturally the Chinese and the Siamese together—I would ask your courtesy for a small space in your columns to categorically refute the truth of the above report.

What are the persons who telegraphed the reports? Where are the grounds for them to make such reports? What are their objects for making them—these and similar questions I would ask your readers to ask themselves.

It is the duty, no less than the interest, of the Siamese to look after the interests of the Chinese as of residents in Siam of all other nationalities. And the Siamese Government is taking care that this is being done.

No Committee of the nature alluded to in your column has approached the Siamese Authorities. If and when it does, its petitions will be as meritoriously considered as the Siamese Authorities have hitherto done in respect of all legitimate petitions submitted to them.—Yours, etc.,

LUANG CHAUNAN
NITIKASITR.

Bangkok, Nov. 13, 1935.

[The report referred to came from the Union News Agency at Canton at a time when apparently there was considerable misunderstanding between the Chinese people and the Siamese Government.—Ed.]

Dear Sir,—I am asking for the hospitality of your columns to make public acknowledgment of the generous gift of \$200 from the Hong Kong Singers to the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children from the proceeds of the Armistice Day Concert, in St. John's Cathedral.

I have to congratulate the Hong Kong Singers on their exquisite rendering of good music the more so as it has enabled them to bring so richly needed help to the most hapless members of our community.

On behalf of the children who will benefit by their generosity I offer to Mr. Anderson Miller and the Hong Kong Singers my very warm thanks for this useful addition to our funds.—I am, Yours etc.,

G. P. de MARTIN,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children
Hong Kong, 24 Nov. 1935.

H.K. POLICE RESERVES

Orders by the Hon. Mr. T. H. King
Inspector General of Police.

CHINESE COMPANY

Special Duty.—Members of the Chinese Company detailed for special duty in connection with the Safety First Campaign will report as ordered.

Inspection Parade.—All ranks of the Chinese Company will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, December 5th at 17.30 hours under Sub-Inspector R. J. Hunt for a general inspection of equipment etc., by the Company Commander. Dress—Blue Uniform, Cap with White Cover, Belt with Brace, Truncheon, "Pocket Policeman" and note-book to be carried. The Equipment Officer will make it a point of being present.

INDIAN COMPANY

Special Duty.—Members of the Indian Company detailed for special duty in connection with the Safety First Campaign will report at the Stations as ordered at 20.00 hours. Dress—Blue Uniform, and Cap.

1st Aid Classes.—All members taking this course will report at the Indian Company Headquarters on Tuesday, and Thursday, 26th and 28th November, 1935, at 18.30 hours for instruction.

FLYING SQUAD

Special Duty.—Members of the Flying Squad will report for special duty in connection with the Safety First Campaign on Tuesday, November 26th at 17.15 hours at the Central Police Station. Dress—Blue Uniform, and Cap with White Cover.

EMERGENCY UNIT RESERVE
Revolver Practice.—Revolver practice will be carried out by members of the Emergency Unit Reserve on Friday, November 29th at 17.30 hours at the Bowen Road Revolver Range under Sub-Inspector Hopkins. The Emergency Unit Reserve Van will leave Queen's Pier at 17.20 hours sharp. Dress—Optional.

D. L. KING,
D. S. P. (R)

Hong Kong, Monday, Nov. 25th

SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON WANG CHING WEI

Alleged Conspirator Arrested Here

Extradition proceedings were commenced yesterday before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy, when Ya Lap Fui, alias Li Chi On, alias Lee Sek Yu, is accused of the commission of the crime of conspiracy to the murder of Wang Ching Wei, President of the Executive Yuan of the Central Government at Nanking.

The accused was arrested at Wanchai on Saturday, Mr. J. Murphy C.I.D. asked for one week's formal remand, which was granted.

MR. JUSTICE MOSSOP LEAVES

Appeal, Case Judgment
To-morrow

Mr. Justice A. G. Mossop, Judge of the British Court in Shanghai, and Mrs. Mossop are returning to that port to-morrow by the s.s. Chichibu Maru.

Mr. Justice Mossop arrived in the Colony last week, for the purpose of sitting in the Full Court of Appeal concerning the appeal and cross-appeal brought by the American Mail Line and the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., respectively, against the decision of the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, in the claim and counter-claim for damages arising out of the collision between the President Jefferson and the m.v. Afrika in Hong Kong Harbour last year.

The judgment of the Court, it is understood, will be delivered to-morrow.

LOITERING WITH INTENT

Sentence of three months imprisonment was imposed by Mr. Balfour at the Central Magistracy yesterday on Chan San (36) unemployed who was charged with loitering. It was stated that two detectives observed him peering into shops in Fat Hing Street. They arrested him on suspicion. Defendant pleaded guilty, and also admitted a previous conviction for the same offence. Detective Sergeant F. W. Forde who presented, told the Court that when arrested, an electric torch was found on accused possession.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

AS From the 1st of DECEMBER 1935, the Offices of Messrs. WALLEY & CO. will be at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION BUILDING, 1st Floor, Suite No. 114/115, Telephone: 21876 & 28288. (Private).

[3990]

G. R.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT

GENERAL STORES CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Colonial Secretary up to NOON of the 31st day of December, 1935, for the SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF STORES required by the Government of Hong Kong during the year 1936.

Specifications and conditions of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Accounts & Stores, Public Works Department, Lower Albert Road.

[3992]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Persons having Claims against the Government of Hong Kong in respect of the Financial year 1935 should submit them to the Departments concerned before 10th DECEMBER, 1935, and all Payees are requested to apply for payment before the end of the year. Failure to comply with this notice may result in very considerable delay in payment.

EDWIN TAYLOR,

Colonial Treasurer.

21st November, 1935. [3979]

CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at Head Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 21st December, 1935, at 12 o'clock (Noon), for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the financial year ended 30th September, 1935, and electing Directors and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 2nd December, 1935, till Saturday, 21st December, 1935, both days inclusive.

NOEL BRAGA,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 15th November, 1935. [3967]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRTEENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1935, commencing at 2.00 P.M.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 P.M.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 25th November, 1935. [3965]

FOR SALE

1. One Multigraph Type Printing Machine, complete and in good condition with many new spares. Detailed specification will be supplied on request. Selling price \$850.00.
2. 650 Glass Tumblers, 1 pint. Selling price \$130.00 the lot.
3. 42 Enamel Basins. Selling price \$16.00 the lot.
4. Three Rowing Gigs. Selling price \$200.00 each.
5. One Rowing Gig. Selling price \$50.00.
6. Two Dinghies. Selling price \$100.00 each.
7. One Dinghy. Selling price \$75.00.

All goods can be inspected on application to:—

President Regimental Institutes, 1st Bn The Lincolnshire Regiment, Shamshuipo Camp, Kowloon. [3961]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN QUEENSLAND)

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF INTERIM DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a Second Interim Dividend of Four Pence per share on account of the financial year ending 31st March, 1936, has been declared by the Directors of the Company in Brisbane, payable to Shareholders on the Registers at Brisbane and Singapore on Tuesday, 17th December, 1935.

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Singapore Transfer Registers will be closed from Wednesday, 11th December, to Tuesday, 17th December, 1935 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

DERICK & CO.,

Chartered Accountants,

Hong Kong Bank Chambers, SINGAPORE, 16th November, 1935. [3980]

FIRE IN YAUMATI

A fire which originated in the kitchen of No. 54 Portland Street, Yaumati, caused some excitement in the vicinity yesterday evening. A call was received at Tsim Tsa Tsui station at 8.50 p.m. resulting in one engine being despatched to the scene of the outbreak.

Simultaneously two appliances were sent from Mongkok, but on arrival of all the fire fighters it was ascertained that the inmates of the shop, on the ground floor, had been able to put out the fire themselves.

It was stated that the fire was caused by some wood catching ablaze, which for a while looked as if it might have assumed great proportions.

CONGRESSIONAL PARTY OPINIONS

Shanghai, Nov. 25.

Describing the impression gleaned from interviews of members of the American congressional party on their arrival from Manila this morning, the Shanghai "Evening Post" says: "Heavy propaganda was brought to bear on the party by American businessmen in Manila and they appeared in general to have absorbed a rather sobering point of view as regards the benefits of complete independence for the Philippines. Even their Filipino hosts were inclined to stress the desirability of maintaining trade contact."

SEARCH FOR MISSING ARMEN

Penang, Nov. 25.

The Straits Steamship Company is diverting a steamer from her usual route, with instructions that parties make a landing and search for Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, following the report that an aeroplane has seen a footprint on the beach of one of the six Sayes Islands.

Meanwhile, a native on the Siam border reports that he had seen a plane crash in flames on a mountain, but a search subsequently made has so far proved abortive.

Reuter.

U.S. AIR MAIL FLIGHT TO MANILA

Honolulu, Nov. 24.

En route to Manila on the first air mail flight in the history of the Pacific, the giant Pan-American Airways "China Clipper" departed from Honolulu for Midway Island at noon.

Twenty-one passengers and crew are aboard the ship which, when it commences its regular service towards the end of the year, will carry 70 passengers.

Reuter.

AT MIDWAY ISLAND

Midway Island, Nov. 24.

The China Clipper arrived here from Honolulu at 9 p.m.

Reuter.

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK DIVIDEND

Shanghai, Nov. 25.

The liquidator, Mr. Hough, has indicated that all creditors of the American-Oriental Bank would be paid a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. before Christmas.

Reuter.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The engagement is announced of William Andrew, second son of Dr. W. H. Mackinlay and the late Mrs. Mackinlay of Redcar, Yorkshire, and Shellah Marie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jeffries of the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong. [3991]

Editorial and Business Office: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30251.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press

HONG KONG, NOVEMBER 26, 1935.

CONDITIONS IN MANCHUKUO

There is no disguising the fact that the "Manchukuo" Government, in collaboration with the South Manchuria Railway Company, is spending an enormous sum of money for propaganda work, but judging from the nature of the articles issued from this source, we are inclined to believe that much harm is done to the cause of "Manchukuo" than if the subject matter had been left well alone. For instance, the propagandists would have the world believed that since Japan has helped to form the puppet state of Manchukuo, the Chinese as well as foreigners travelling through Manchuria may do so with the utmost safety. We are persistently assured that Japan's aim is to bring peace and prosperity to Manchuria so as to make it a "paradise on earth."

Recently Japan's spokesmen declared that in her efforts to extend military control inside the Great Wall, Japan looks chiefly to the salvation of the people of North China.

We do not know what kind of salvation the Japanese army would bring to the people of North China, but we do know that after four years' military occupation, Japan had to disarm all the Manchurian people in order to keep them quiet. But are they quiet?

Figures quoted by the official "Manchukuo" News Service reveal that during the first eight months of 1934 nineteen trains were wrecked on the Chinese Eastern Railway alone. The line was tampered with on forty-one occasions, and there were ninety-two attacks upon railway stations, while thirty-one bridges were destroyed. During the same period 118 passengers and railwaymen were kidnapped, forty-six were killed, and one hundred and two injured. According to the "Manchurian Daily News" of August 4, 1934, a semi-official Japanese publication, there were 3,784 cases of banditry in Fengtien Province alone during July last year.

As late as September 23 this year Reuter reported that a passenger train was wrecked by bandits not far from the capital of "Manchukuo," killing eleven passengers and wounding nine. When the news of the outrage reached Kirin a relief train was dispatched, but this latter was also derailed by the bandits, causing more damage.

These facts hardly show the promised "reign of peace and progress." We need only recall some of the specific cases of kidnapping involving Europeans to show unmistakably the unprecedented chaotic conditions of Manchuria since the Japanese invasion. First comes the notorious case of Mrs. Pawley and Mr. Corkran, who were kidnapped from within the limits of Newchwang, an important seaport heavily guarded by Japanese troops. Next comes the kidnapping and murder of Mrs. Woodruff (also British) on the main street of Harbin in broad daylight, while Dr. Mills Nielsen (American) was kidnapped from Mukden.

Soon following these cases came the news that Captain C. Johnson, Mr. W. E. Hargreaves, and Mr. H. D. Blue, also British, were carried off from their ship near the mouth of the Liao river. "Not long" after the rescue of these seamen, Mr. Zeitlin, an American, and his lady companion were kidnapped at the Manchuria Tombs near Mukden, in August, 1934. With the wrecking of the express train on August 31, 1934, near Mukden, Mr. E. F. Johnson, a Dane, and Mr. R. Lury, an American, were kidnapped. These are some of the well-known cases. As a matter of fact, kidnapping, which is of almost weekly occurrence in "Manchukuo,"

FAR EASTERN SITUATION

America Deeply Concerned

Washington, Nov. 25.

It is reported that officials of the State Department are anxiously surveying the situation in North China and plan further consultation with the British Government on a co-operative policy and it is expected that there will, in addition, be general opposition to the progressive division of China.

Reuter.

NO COMMENT

Washington, Nov. 24.

Reports that an autonomous government has been proclaimed in east Hopti were received by Department of State officials with interest that appeared to be approaching real concern.

State officials, however, refused to comment on the situation, pending official news.

Reports that the new Autonomy Council proposed to take over the national railway in the demilitarized zone appeared, according to some observers, to contain the elements of possible complications.

Reuter.

U.S. PRESS VIEWS

New York, Nov. 25.

The Herald Tribune says: "The declaration of autonomy in East Hopti is a very modest venture compared with the alienation of the five northern provinces. All eyes in the last ten days indicated that it is a gesture of contempt from the Japanese Army leaders in China and Manchuria for all persons and the governments of Nanking, Tokyo and elsewhere, who think they can by any device thwart the destiny on the Asiatic mainland which the Army has mapped out for Japan."

Daily News: "The Japanese diplomats with the military have committed the eventual welding of China into a Japanese Empire of Asia. The clash in opinion only concerns when to hit next. The Japanese will be a 'number one' menace to the British Empire when they rule the entire Far East."

Reuter.

Is not reported at all. It has become too commonplace, and therefore does not attract the attention of newspapers. Only when the victim turns out to be a foreigner enjoying extra-territoriality rights does the news of kidnapping reach the outside world. During Japan's short occupation of Manchuria no fewer than eleven Europeans are known to have been kidnapped, to say nothing of the hundreds of Russians that have met with the same fate, whereas during the long Chinese Republican regime no European was ever kidnapped. This difference alone should be sufficient to reveal to the impartial observer the actual state of affairs in Manchuria then and now.

That the chaotic condition of "Manchukuo" has not improved is proved by the fact that in answer to a question in the Japanese Parliament, General Hayashi, the Minister of War, said on February 8, 1935, that it is impossible to make reductions of the military expenses because of the cost of the subjugation of banditry in Manchuria.

With regard to the "salvation of North China" as proposed by the Japanese army, one cannot but be apprehensive, for the vivid example of the so-called "demilitarized area," which is "virtually under Japanese control, speaks far more eloquently than benevolent promises. For years this area east of Peking had been relatively peaceful and prosperous. Since the area came under the influence of the Japanese army, however, chaos and degeneration have overtaken the whole place. Banditry and disorder increased by leaps and bounds. The abortive attack on Peking in June and the present revolt at Hsiao, both being led by Japanese soldiers, are sparks of the whole smouldering situation. Opium, heroin, and other deadly forms of narcotics poison the people everywhere, of which Miss Muriel Lester, of Kingsley Hall Settlement at Bow, have been courageous enough to inform the world. As this abominable state of affairs of the "demilitarized area" followed former benevolent promises of "salvation," could one be blamed for fearing that similar abominable conditions would be the real meaning of the benevolent promise made recently?

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET EARL JELlicoe

Tributes At Funeral In London

London, Nov. 25.

Despite a bitterly cold day, large crowds lined the route for the funeral of Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, who was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral near the tomb of Lord Nelson.

A Naval Guard led the procession from the Horse Guards Parade. The gun-carriage bearing the flag-draped coffin was drawn by twenty sailors and immediately behind walked Earl Beatty, who had left his sick bed to join in the national mourning.

Two naval officers carried a black cushion laden with the late Admiral's decorations.

The distinguished gathering included the Prince of Wales, representing His Majesty the King, and the Duke of York in naval uniforms. Vice-Admiral Foerster, Commander-in-Chief of the German Fleet, walked side by side with representatives of the other powers including high officers of the French Navy.

A French naval detachment, men of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Air Force, and representatives of the British Legion marched in the procession.

MEN OF LOWER DECK

In addition to the Princes, statesmen and diplomats, the congregation at St. Paul's included men of the lower deck who served in Admiral Jellicoe's ships at Jutland and Scapa. Signor Grandi, the Italian Ambassador, sat among the group of

statesmen representing the leading nations of the world.

As the service started a salute of nineteen guns was fired from Hyde Park.

Ships of the British Navy throughout the world flew the white ensign at half mast and the vessels of the German Fleet as well as those of the Allies also carried flags at half mast.

Practically all the floral tributes of which there were about a thousand were made of Flanders poppies. The German wreath bore a Swastika.

FUNERAL ORATION

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of a striking funeral oration, said: "Here in the heart of the Empire which Jellicoe served and saved would remain the abiding memory of a great sailor, a great Englishman, a great Christian."

Ten Admirals, a Field Marshal and Marshal of the Royal Air Force acted as pall-bearers, including Vice-Admiral Foerster.

POIGNANT MOMENT

A poignant moment in the ceremony was reached when the coffin rested was lowered into the crypt. The stone henceforth will carry one word—"Jellicoe."

Admiral Jellicoe's favourite hymn, "Praying for Succour for Those in Peril on the Sea" concluded the impressive service.

Reuter.

NEWS IN TABLOID

FROM HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

It is learnt that the Dorado plane which is continuing its experimental flights between Penang and Hong Kong, will leave Penang on Thursday morning, for Saigon, and will leave Saigon on November 29 and arrive at Hong Kong at about 4.30 p.m. the same day.

At to-day's meeting of the Rotary Club the speaker will be Engineer Commander H. J. White, R.N., who will give an address on "Gas Defence."

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Joao Cinza Barros, Assistant Superintendent, Money Order Office, and Miss Maria Emilia Remedios, of 29 Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

Warships in harbour flew their flags at half-mast yesterday, in memory of the late Admiral Earl Jellicoe, whose funeral took place in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday.

During the 24 hours ended on Sunday, there were 3 cases of diphtheria and one case of enteric fever reported to the Health Authorities.

On Friday, November 15, the "Japan Chronicle" of Kobe, stated: "We have to apologise to those readers who yesterday failed to receive the 'Chronicle.' The issue was suppressed, the leading article not passing the censor. We are willing to believe that it was a case of 'language difficulty,' for though the literary style may need chastening, we cannot find anything in the article which we can imagine as giving offence, if properly understood. However, these are matters which are decided for us by others; there are laws on the subject, but it is their interpretation that matters."

According to information received in Peking, says a Chinese report, more than \$50,000,000 worth of silver money has been smuggled out of Shanhaikuan during the past few months. There is also heavy smuggling of artificial silk, cigarettes and other goods into Shanhaikuan and points south. The Customs office at the Great Wall city is receiving a monthly revenue of some \$200,000 and it is estimated that there is a monthly loss of \$2,000,000. The Japanese Consul at Shanhaikuan announced on November 17 that Koreans and Japanese found guilty of smuggling silver out of the city would be severely punished.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, now serving as a training ship, will arrive in Yokohama on February 3 next via Shanghai and Miyajima. The last German warship to visit the port was the Emden II, which called in 1933.

A second "Overseas Village" will shortly be constructed at Wuhu, according to plans just completed by the Overseas Affairs Commission in Nanking. The first experiment in this direction at Hsuanchang, Anhwei, has been considered extremely satisfactory in accommodating and giving relief to the large numbers of Chinese from abroad who returned to China during recent years without any money and seeking employment. Officials, in charge of the villages explain that they are not meant to encourage Chinese to return to this country but aim to give relief to those who have returned and are in distress. Other projects are under way to establish communities in Kiangsi and Fukien provinces where Chinese from abroad will take part in the pioneering work of developing the areas which have been left untouched.

In the presence of a crowded congregation in Southwell Minister last month the Archbishop of York formally welcomed back into the Province of York the diocese of Southwell, which 1,000 years ago was given by King Edgar to an Archbishop of York, but for 90 years has formed part of the Province of Canterbury. Four Archbishops of York are buried at Southwell, and the return of the diocese, which is now composed exclusively of Nottinghamshire, has been discussed for more than a generation. A message of farewell from the Archbishop of Canterbury was read.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. building, situated at the corner of Taku and Bristow Roads in the British Concession of Tientsin. The new premises will occupy more than two mow of land. It will be a one storey building, but the foundations and pillars have been built to support two additional storeys, which may be added on in the future.

One person was killed and several seriously injured by a bomb explosion, which wrecked the main entrance of the Jewish synagogue at Bonowice, in Polish Upper Silesia. Several arrests were made.

NEWS SUMMARY

A charge of assault was brought against Ip Kwong, 40, travelling trader, when he appeared before Mr. Balfour at the Central Magistracy yesterday, the complainant being Mohamed Said, Ticket Collector of the Star Ferry Co. Page 6.

In connection with the "Safety First" campaign, the Rev. Mr. G. E. S. Updell gave an interesting broadcast talk last night on the rights of pedestrians and motorists. Page 2.

Orders for the week for the Hong Kong Police Reserves have been issued. Page 7.

The ladies' fifth Championship Cruise of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over an eight mile course. Full results appear on Page 5.

In a friendly hockey match, the Indian Police defeated the Recreation. Page 5.

The Army held a hockey trial match yesterday. The play was of a very high standard and some good materials were unearthed. Page 5.

An inquiry was held by Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese woman, Chu Shi, who was knocked down by a lorry at Wing Lok Street on October 24. Page 6.

The death is announced of Mrs. Harriet Margaret Mackenzie at the age of 47 years at her residence in Sung Wong Toi Road on Sunday night. The funeral took place yesterday evening at the Colonial Cemetery and was largely attended. Page 7.

A Chinese was arrested here by the Police on the allegation that he was a party to the conspiracy resulting in the shooting of Wang Ching Wei at Nanking. He was formally brought before the Magistrate and was remanded for a week. Page 7.

An interesting survey of the Chinese art exhibition to be opened in London is given in a Reuter cable appearing on Page 12.

NEWS FROM WAR FRONTS

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Asmara, Nov. 24. General Santini's army corps, it is understood, are now preparing to clean up the district comprising the foothills running along the Denakil front, where various groups of Abyssinian troops have been observed.

Near Shellcut, south of Makale, the Italian troops advanced some distance without, it is reported, encountering any hostile forces. Gavinnana's division operating to the south-east of Adowa, is stated to have occupied the line from Enda-Mikale-Songui on Saturday, and to have thrown outposts along the bank of the River Takaze.

Italian airmen who made observation flights near Katshe report having been shot at by Abyssinian troops, whose fire they say they returned with great effect, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Reports reached Italian headquarters that an Abyssinian military supply convoy was attacked by soldiers of the Sultan of Aussa, when passing through his territory, and were badly cut up. This news is regarded as confirmation of the Sultan's hostile attitude towards the Negus.

There is about \$530,000,000 worth of silver dollars and subsidiary coins in circulation along the provinces bordering the Yangtze River, according to information from financial circles in Nanking. It is also stated that in the north-west provinces practically ninety per cent. of the financial transactions are made in silver and hard coins. The local authorities estimate that about \$2,000,000,000 worth of silver is expected to be collected when the programme is strictly enforced.

The Irish Free State has formally accepted the British invitation to attend the naval conference to be held in London next month. The only reply now outstanding is the Italian but it is understood that Rome will accept.

EAST HOPEI AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED AT TUNGCHOW

To Include Whole Of
Demilitarised Zone
FIVE PROVINCES ASKED
TO JOINSix Complaints Against
National Government

Peiping, Nov. 25. The East Hopei autonomous Government was inaugurated this morning at the Confucian Temple at Tungchow. No flag raising or other ceremonies marked the occasion as the new government does not possess a flag. The inauguration ceremony included the holding of the first meeting of the Council of Nine headed by General Yin Ju Keng.

Major-General Dehara arrived here from Tientsin at noon. His arrival is creating much nervousness and perturbation among the officials. Well-informed quarters declare that he carries much more authority than on his last visit and swift developments are expected.

General Yin Ju Keng, interviewed by Reuter after the inauguration declared that no Japanese pressure was behind the movement. He said that he had telegraphed the leaders in Hopei, Shansi, Suiyuan, Chahar and Shantung urging them to join in with him to form the autonomous government of North China, but even if they failed to join he and his associates will carry on as an autonomous, not as a separatist government.

SCOPE OF NEW GOVERNMENT

The new government, said General Yin, will take over everything, including the Railways, but with the exception of Salt and Customs revenues.

The government included the whole of the demilitarised zone and four hsein adjoining it—Huangho, Paoli, Changping and Ningbo.

General Yin added that the new government had in no way violated the Tangku Truce.

Asked about the future of the Kailan Mines and similar foreign industries, General Yin said that the status under the new regime will be the same as under the old.

COUNCIL OF NINE

The nine members of the East Hopei administration are Yin Ju-keng (Chairman), Chin Tsung-mo (Vice-Chairman), Wang Sha-tsai, Chang Ching-yu, Chang Yen-tien, Li Hsi-tien, Chow Lei, Li Yuan-cheng and Yin Ti-tsin, of whom five are Commandants of Paotai Regiments.

MILITARY STRENGTH

Peiping, Nov. 25. General Yin Ju Keng in his interview with Reuter said that in the zone there were 16,000 Paotai and 10,000 Militia while, if necessary, he thought he could raise 100,000 men and arm them with rifles.

NEW GOVERNMENT MANIFESTO

Reason Given For Present Action

Peiping, Nov. 25. A manifesto issued by General Yin Ju-keng and others at midnight on Sunday enumerated six complaints against the National Government and concluded by saying that General Yin's recent telegram to the Fifth National Congress asked for Nanking's "repentance," but the Congress closed without it, hence the necessity for proclaiming autonomy in the hope that the five Northern Provinces will follow.

After the inaugural meeting in the morning General Yin Ju-keng despatched one member to Peiping to explain the establishment of the new regime to the Japanese Embassy and two other members to see General Sun Chieh-yuan in Tientsin and General Han Fu-chu in Tsinan and urge them to join in.

His administration, said General Yin, would be responsible for public safety in the zone and security for foreigners.

The office of administrative inspector in the demilitarised zone which has been at Tungchow had been abolished by him this morning.

Reuter.

EARLIER INDICATIONS

Peiping, Nov. 24. Reports that General Yin Ju-keng would inaugurate a new autonomous regime in East Hopei have been confirmed.

The new regime will be inaugurated at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Monday) at Tungchow, fifteen miles east from Peiping.

General Yin Ju-keng proceeded to Tientsin immediately after making the autonomy declaration. Interviewed at Tientsin he said: "I stand for the rescue of China."

He added that he would work closely with Japan. It is regarded as most significant here that General Yin's appointment as Administrative Commissioner of the Luantung Demilitarised Zone some months ago was made by the Peiping Military Council on suggestions by Japan.

It is also worthy of note that his brother-in-law is a high Japanese military officer.

Meanwhile the situation in Peiping continues quiet, no repercussions to the Tungchow announcement are yet evident.

Reuter.

COLLAPSE IN TIENTSIN

Tientsin, Nov. 25. The self-government movement here collapsed and the demonstrators are dispersing as the result of peaceful persuasion. Many are discarding their uniforms.

Most of the trouble has been caused by the crowds who threatened to wreck the buildings occupied by the demonstrators who were held back with difficulty by the police.

Reuter.

ARMED REBELS

Tientsin, Nov. 25. Armed and uniformed self-government forces sprang up overnight and this morning and at present they are confronting the Chinese police in various centres of the city. So far there has been no firing and it is believed that negotiations are already afoot behind the scenes.

The rebels were reinforced freely by bands driven up by truck, preceded by automobiles containing civilians and officers scattering pamphlets.

The situation in the main street (Tung Maui) is very tense and the rebels dominate Hutung from the city to the station.

Reuter.

SCOTTISH COMBINED UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Kerr Elected

London, Nov. 25. The following was the last election result for the three seats of the Scottish Combined Universities:

Mr. Kerr (Con.) 8,252
Mr. Morrison (Lib. Nat.) 7,529
Mr. Gibb (Scot. Nat.) 3,665

Reuter.

JAPAN'S POINT
OF VIEWChinese Currency
Manipulations

LEITH-ROSS CRITICISM

Tokyo, Nov. 25. Declaring that there is no information regarding the autonomy movements in North China, a Foreign Office spokesman informed the Press Conference that General Chiang Kai Shek accepted Mr. Hirota's three-point programme (which the spokesman did not divulge) in principle. The Japanese Government expected China to make concrete proposals thereon.

The spokesman proceeded at great length to speak of Sino-Japanese and British relations, mentioning Britain's opinion in February of a Chinese loan being useless and harmful. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross' arrival, reorganisation of Chinese banks by Dr. H. H. Kung, Mr. T. V. Soong's nationalisation of Chinese silver, backed up reportedly by Wayfoong's credits, resulting in interruption of the conversations between Ambassador Chang Tso Ping and Mr. Hirota for Sino-Japanese co-operation.

Basing his remarks on Japanese press reports, he commented on the criticism in the press reports of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross inducing Chinese bankers to support the Nanking Government's financial policies. Unfortunately what he authoritatively told in Tokyo differed from the present utterances, causing grave suspicion. It is not timely for Sir Frederick Leith-Ross to criticise the position in North China.

Reuter.

SILVER MARKET

(From Our Own Correspondent) London, Nov. 25.

London Silver prices to-day were unchanged for Spot and 1/16 down for Forward as follows:

Nov. 23 Nov. 25
Spot 29-3/16 29-3/16
Forward 28-13/16 28-3/4

KING GEORGE
RETURNSWelcome Scenes
In Greece

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press")

(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, November 25, 7.30 p.m.)

Athens, Nov. 25. The thunder of guns of the fleet, the ringing of church bells, and the shouting of thousands of Greeks combined to make a prodigious din greeting King George II. when, accompanied by Crown Prince Paul, he arrived at Port Phaleron this forenoon aboard the cruiser Hell.

Premier Koundylis, all members of the Government and numerous high civil, ecclesiastical and military dignitaries awaited to welcome the King on his return to Greece. The King landed at 10 a.m. and after thanking the people in a short speech, which betrayed great emotion for the magnificent reception, proceeded to Athens with the Crown Prince by motor car.

Reuter.

EARLIER NEWS

Athens, Nov. 24. King George II made a triumphant entry into the harbour of Patras at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. The harbour was brilliantly lit, and on an eminence behind the great illuminated crown was written the words of welcome which were visible for many miles at sea.

The immense crowd which greeted the returning sovereign had been waiting since 5 o'clock. According to schedule, the cruiser Hell will drop anchor at 9.30 on Monday in the Naval harbour of Phaleron, where the King will be greeted on the quay by Premier Koundylis, Vice-Premier Theotokis and President of the Parliament.

A brilliant procession will then proceed from Piraeus to Athens, halting at the ancient gate of the city where all burgomasters and

FURTHER SUCCESSES
BY ETHIOPIANSNative Troops Encircled
By Ras Desta

Addis Ababa, Nov. 24.

Although reports of the recapture of Gorahai are as yet unconfirmed by official quarters, it is asserted here that three Abyssinian troop columns operating along Fafan River made considerable progress during the last few days and reconquered a greater part of the territory occupied by the Italians.

It is definitely stated that Babre Darre, which is about fifteen miles from Gorahai, has been taken by the Abyssinians. It is therefore regarded as possible that the Italians evacuated the latter town, without putting up a battle.

It is furthermore reported here that the troops of Ras Desta encircled two thousand Italian native troops at Alhakre and captured the village.

According to reports from Dessie, an influenza epidemic has broken out among the Imperial troops stationed there. It is expected that the Emperor will shortly arrive in Dessie where he will reside at the former Italian Consulate, there.—Transocean Kuo Min.

CIANO DECORATED

London, Nov. 24.

Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, has been awarded the Silver Medal of Valour in connection with last week's great air raid.

Major Barnes, Reuter's representative at Mogadishu and the only British journalist hitherto permitted to enter Italian Somaliland, cables that Count Vinet, former Italian Minister to Addis Ababa, has returned from Italy. The former diplomat has turned soldier, and is now in command of a battery of field artillery.

General Bernasconi, the famous speed pilot and trainer of Italy's Schneider Cup team, has also landed in Italian Somaliland to take command of the Air Force.

Reuter.

NORTHERN FRONT

London, Nov. 24.

Christopher Home, "Reuter's" correspondent at Admara, cables that there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of the Italian advance on the northern front not only owing to the change of command from General de Bono to Marshal Badoglio, but also to the urgent need of consolidating the positions already gained and to carry out a political penetration

PLIGHT OF FISHERMEN
ON ICE FLOES

(Special to "Hong Kong Daily Press")

(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, November 25, 4.40 p.m.)

Moscow, Nov. 25. Reports from Astrachan state that 70 fishermen have been driven out into the Caspian Sea on ice floes by a severe storm and that nearly one thousand fishing vessels there are surrounded by drifting ice and in danger of being sunk.

A plane was rushed to the rescue of one of the parties drifting on the ice floes from the port of Gurjew and succeeded in landing provisions for 54 men, who were half dead from exposure.

Transocean Kuo Min.

EXCLUSION OF LORD LONDONDERRY

London, Nov. 25.

Since the Cabinet reshuffle, political commentators are asking why Lord Londonderry has been excluded, and the question remains officially unanswered.

Then it was announced that Lord and Lady Londonderry had cancelled the arrangements for their time-honoured brilliant function on the eve of the opening of Parliament.

Conservatives are even more perplexed over this latter development, as all plans had been made "to receive Mr. Baldwin." An incident scandal was alleged by a statement by Lady Londonderry that the reception had been cancelled at Mr. Baldwin's request because the moment was inappropriate.

Lord Londonderry's secretary denies that there is any change in the friendship between Lord Londonderry and Mr. Baldwin.

Reuter.

heads of the communities of Greece will be assembled to greet the monarch.

A marine band will then strike up the National Anthem and the battery will fire a salute of 101 guns as King George re-enters his capital.

Transocean Kuo Min.

COMMAND OF LINER
QUEEN MARY

London, Nov. 25.

Captain Sir Edgar Britten, Commander of the Cunard-White Star Fleet and now in command of the Berengaria has been appointed to the command of the Queen Mary which is scheduled to make her maiden voyage to New York from Southampton and Cherbourg on May 27. Sir Edgar Britten is 61 years of age. He was appointed Commander of the Fleet in February 1932 in a sailing ship and is one of the few captains who has taken a master's certificate both for sail and steam.

British Wireless.

PARTY STRIFE IN
EGYPT

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press")

(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, November 25, 7.30 p.m.)

Cairo, Nov. 25. The leaders of the Wafd are now endeavouring to form a united political front after the street demonstrations have failed to bring about the Cabinet's resignation. With this object in view negotiations are proceeding between the Wafdist leader, Nehas Pasha, and other parties, especially the Liberals who are stated to favour the declaration of a United Front, but are opposed to the immediate re-establishment of the 1923 constitution demanded by the Wafdis.

All parties believe and agree as to the necessity for concluding an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Transocean Kuo Min.

GEN. BRUSATI DEAD

Milan, Nov. 25.

General Roberto Brusati who commanded the Italian Army in Trentino in 1915-16, has died at Santa Margherita at the age of 85.

Transocean Kuo Min.

ITALIANS ROUTED

Addis Ababa, Nov. 25. The Ethiopian Government states that Ras Seyoum's troops routed three Italian battalions north of Makale.

Reuter.

RED CROSS ASSISTANCE
FOR ETHIOPIA

Paris, Nov. 25.

Worldwide assistance for Ethiopia was enumerated at a meeting of the International Red Cross Societies held here, at which it was stated that the United States, Spain, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Lithuania had already sent funds, while Belgium, Argentina and Canada had issued appeals.

Other Red Cross Societies, including organisations in Switzerland and Latvia are sending materials, while Japan has despatched sufficient material for ten thousand wounded.

Others, like Britain, Sweden, Holland and Norway have sent or are sending special units.

Assistance has also been offered to Italy, who has replied that her own resources are at present adequate.

Reuter.

HOSPITAL MOVING TO
ADOWA

Milan, Nov. 24.

The surgical department of Bologna University Hospital, with its entire equipment is now being moved to Adowa. The hospital will be under the supervision of Surgeon Lt. Col. Paolucci, accompanied by a voluntary staff, 18 doctors and numerous nurses.

Twelve large lorries are needed for transporting surgical apparatus and stores which will also be used for equipping smaller field hospitals immediately behind the line at Adolagan.

Transocean Kuo Min.

FRANCE NEEDS
TIMEGeneva Meeting May
Be Postponed

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press").

Paris, Nov. 25. Reports from Geneva that the meeting of the Sanctions Committee will be postponed in consequence of a joint Franco-British decision is stated by "Le Journal" to be inaccurate.

The paper affirms that the initiative in this connection has been taken exclusively by France. M. Laval, according to the paper is convinced that France may be involved in extremely serious discussions requiring the assumption by her representative of grave responsibility. This, however, says the paper will be impossible before the reassembling of the Chamber on November 29.

M. Laval is bound to insist therefore that the date of the meeting of the Sanctions Committee should not be fixed before November 29, and the paper asserts that the British Ambassador to Paris fully recognises the reasonableness of this standpoint.

Transocean Kuo Min.

MEETING POSTPONED

London, Nov. 25. A Geneva report states that Senator Vasconcellos has decided to postpone the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen which was fixed for November 29 as M. Laval found it impossible to be in Geneva on that date. A new date will be fixed for the meeting later.

The meeting was called by Senator Vasconcellos, President of the Committee, to consider the possibility of addition to the list of commodities, withheld from Italy, of oil, coal and other essential supplies.

British Wireless.

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Health-Beverage
for Healthy Homes

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

"IGNORANCE OF THE LAW"

Company Directors And Hongkong Ordinances

REGISTRAR'S OPPOSITION TO TIME EXTENSION

Shanghai, Nov. 20. "All company directors should have a working knowledge of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinances, and not leave it to the Registrar of Companies to draw their attention to these things," said Mr. Victor Priestwood, when, on behalf of the Registrar of Companies, he opposed an application in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday by The Jewellers Co., Ltd., for an extension of time in which to file the return of an allotment of shares. Mr. H. A. Reeks appeared on behalf of the petitioners, and Mr. John McNeill watched the case on behalf of Mr. F. R. Gabbott, formerly a director of the company.

Counsel for the company also asked that the directors and officials of the company be absolved from penalties, but Judge Grant Jones said that he was not ready to entertain that part of the application. Opening his case, Mr. Reeks said that the motion before his Lordship was for an extension of time for the company to file with the Registrar of Companies particulars of two contracts made for the allotment of shares for a consideration other than cash, together with the return of an allotment of shares. An affidavit signed by Mr. H. H. Gregory, a director of the company, was then read, in which Mr. Gregory stated that he was ignorant of the requirements of the Ordinances, and had failed to file the return of the allotment of shares through inadvertence. Attached to Mr. Gregory's affidavit was an exhibit covering a document sent in May last to the Registrar purporting to be the minutes of a statutory meeting, and which detailed the allotment of shares.

Quoting from the case in Re Jackson & Co. (1899) 1 CH. 349, Mr. Reeks said that it had been held that "inadvertence" covered ignorance of the requirements of a statute. "No one in Shanghai can buy a copy of the Ordinances," he said, "I can tell you that from my own knowledge, and have brought the matter up before the Bar Association."

DEFINITION OF "KNOWINGLY" At this point, he was interrupted by his Lordship, who said that he had just come across the legal definition of "knowingly" which had caused a certain amount of difficulty in the Police Court case on Monday against Messrs. H. M. Gregory and F. R. Gabbott. Quoting from the case of Burton v. Bevan (1908) 2 CH. 240, he said "knowingly" was apparently a "contravention with knowledge of the facts."

Dealing with his motion to absolve the company's officers from the penalties to which they were liable, Mr. Reeks said that under the terms of the Hong Kong Ordinances his clients were subject to a fine of \$500 for each day over the allotted time given them in which to file the return. He submitted that it was never the intention of the legislature to inflict these fines merely for the purpose of collecting revenue, but that they had been put there in order to "keep men straight." He said that in this instance, apart from the affidavit, there was extraneous evidence in the form of a document which had been sent to the Registrar of Companies in May which bore out the contention of the deponent that he was ignorant of the requirements of the Ordinances. Where it was thus clear that a party had sinned from ignorance he submitted, it was a proper case for his Lordship to exercise his discretion and grant relief from the penalties.

"INNOVATION BY THE BAR" His Lordship said that he did not see how he could make such an order as there was no authority for it. As far as he could see, the words "grant relief" merely applied to an extension of time, and were not in the slightest way concerned with the absolute from penalties. The practice of granting such an order was probably due to an "innovation" which came into being by the subtlety of the Bar on the behalf of their clients. "It has been the practice of the Registrar of Companies not

M. C. C. TEAM BEATEN

Ten-Wicket Win For New South Wales

Sydney, Nov. 25. The four-day cricket match with the M.C.C. tourists ended in a victory for New South Wales by ten wickets, this being the first upset for the visitors who drew in the two earlier matches. New South Wales were definitely on top in their batting, three of their men making valuable contributions towards their first innings total of 385. The following were the full scores:—M.C.C. 260 (Hardstaff 77, Parks 55, White 4 for 43) and 163. New South Wales: 385 (Marks 88, McGilvray 66, Easton 77, Sims 6 for 125) and 39 for no wicket.—*Reuter.*

ADMIRAL DREYER AT ZERO CLUB

Shanghai, Nov. 21. One of the most distinguished groups of guests ever to accept the hospitality of the Zero Club attended the tiffin at the Shanghai Club yesterday in honour of Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet, who is leaving for Hong Kong on Friday in H.M.S. Kent. At Hong Kong in January Sir Frederic will be relieved by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Little. Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, President of the Zero Club, presided at the tiffin and among the guests were Sir Alexander Cadogan, H.M. Ambassador to China, Sir F. Leith-Ross, Commander F. W. Attwood and Capt. I. B. Tower, Commander of H.M.S. Kent. General Macnaghten welcomed the guests, paid tribute to the British Navy, making special reference to Sir Frederic Dreyer and expressed the Club's regret at his departure. Admiral Dreyer replied, expressing thanks for the hospitality and assistance of the Zero Club.—*N.C. Daily News.*

to raise any objections," said Mr. Priestwood, on behalf of the Registrar, "but I do oppose the extension in this case and also the absolute from all penalties." Companies were incorporated in order that the public might trade without jeopardising its pocket, and the companies had certain duties towards the public and the Registrar of companies. He submitted that if any order granting the extension of time were made it should be coupled with an order definitely stating that the directors and officers were not absolved from any penalties they might be subject to.

His Lordship here asked Mr. McNeill, as *amicus curiae* if he had anything to say on the two cases of Burton v. Bevan and In Re Jackson, which appeared at first sight to be in conflict. Mr. McNeill suggested that the two cases were distinguishable because the former decision dealt with a section which did not excuse liability on the ground of inadvertence and it was therefore held that "ignorance of the law was no excuse," whereas the latter case referred to a section which provided that "ignorance of the law was an excuse," and merely decided that ignorance of the law fell within the term "inadvertence."

Being satisfied that it did, his Lordship, giving judgment, said:

PETITION GRANTED "I am inclined to, and will, grant an order that the time be extended for seven days from today, and I am adding—possibly *obiter dicta* that it appears to me that this means this:— "Under Section 44 (2) of the Companies Ordinances, the company shall within eight weeks after allotment deliver to the Registrar of Companies for registration the prescribed particulars of allotment and any contract for allotment for consideration other than cash. Regarding the period of eight weeks, it appears to me that the extension begins at the end of those eight weeks. An extension of the eight weeks by seven days therefore means that the intervening period is not covered by the extension and therefore no relief is granted by the extension for the period which intervenes between the end of the eight weeks and the date on which the order is made."

He accordingly made an order for the extension of the period for filing the returns for seven days from November 19.—*N. C. D. News.*

BRITONS ARE HEALTHIER

Likely To Live Longer

BY JOSEPH MARTIN

The annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most competent and most interesting of British official publications. For many years the Chief Officer was Sir George Newman, and the excellence of the report was generally regarded as being due to his own personal qualities; in consequence many readers wondered whether the report would not lose its particular appeal when he left the Ministry. Fortunately he has been succeeded by Dr. Arthur MacNalty, whose first annual report, for 1934, which was published early in October, is on the same high level as those of his predecessor.

Apart from the technical excellence of Dr. MacNalty's report, the story it has to tell of the state of the nation's health is extremely gratifying. The British people are healthier and more likely to live longer than ever before in history. This latter fact is one of the most remarkable features of the day. During the Middle Ages, as far as scientists have been able to ascertain, the average expectation of a baby's length of life was twenty-one years. This appallingly low level was due to the terrible mortality among the young. Sanitation and more healthy modes of life have improved matters enormously. During the present century the average duration of life has increased by about fifteen years, and everyone has a reasonable expectation of reaching the Psalmist's three score years and ten. Last year it was estimated that there were 103,300 persons of 85 years of age and over in England and Wales.

BIRTH-RATE INCREASES

One of the first points of interest in the report is the increase in the birth-rate. There were 17,229 more births in 1934 than in 1933, the number registered last year being 597,642. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 35,017, approximately two thousand less than in the previous year, and the lowest on record. This yields an infant mortality rate of 59 per thousand. The great efforts made by public authorities and by private individuals to see that mothers and children do not suffer in those areas where unemployment is high and incomes low has been largely responsible for this improvement.

Much space is devoted to the report to the question of nutrition, especially in relation to children's diet, and the reduction in infant mortality is in itself evidence of the fact that children are being better fed, better cared for, and better treated in illness than ever before. Indeed, the proper care of children—no matter to what class of the community they may belong—is now considered a national duty. There are ante-natal and post-natal services watching over the child from birth up to the age of five years. At the age of five the child comes under the school medical service, and its health is safeguarded so long as it remains at school. Free meals are provided where necessary; 400,000 children during 1933-34 enjoyed seventy million free meals. In addition, there are now nearly three million children receiving milk either free or at a cheaper rate. When the child has completed its school life and has attained the age of sixteen, it comes under the Health Insurance, Unemployment Insurance and Pension schemes.

FEWER DEATHS

Regarding the general death-rate, there were 19,655 fewer deaths last year than in 1933, an improvement of 0.5 per thousand over the previous year. During 1934 there was a marked fall in the incidence of pneumonia, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever, enteric fever, smallpox and infantile paralysis. The death rate from tuberculosis was the lowest ever recorded, and there are indications that this disease is fast losing its hold on the population. In order more effectively to combat disease and illnesses of all kinds the Ministry of Health keeps in ever closer contact with medical and scientific organisations both at home and abroad, and the information thus obtained is pooled and exchanged as required; thus a world-wide

YOUTHFUL TIES AN ASSET

Sir Alexander Cadogan on Keeping Friendships

BRITISH EDUCATIONAL METHODS DEFENDED

Shanghai, Nov. 20. Mr. W. S. King presided over a very full attendance of the British Universities and Schools' Luncheon Club yesterday at the Metropole Hotel, when the guest of honour was Sir Alexander Cadogan. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross was on the chairman's left and another distinguished guest was Sir Cecil Leys.

Mr. King greeted Sir Alexander as the apostle of goodwill from the British Empire to the people of a country which was the most ancient in the world and the population of which, together with that of the British Empire, was only 20 million people short of the total population of the rest of the globe. Mr. King felt that the influence which the two nations could bring to bear upon civilisation was incalculable. They had many characteristics in common and not the least was their reliance on the personal freedom of the individual. In the British Ambassador they saw a distinguished diplomatist who had travelled in many lands and who was regarded with special esteem by the members of the Club which had the privilege of entertaining him that day. Mr. King referred appreciatively to the presence of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross to whom also a hearty welcome was extended.

CLUB AIMS APPROVED

His Excellency, acknowledging but gently deprecating the warmth of the Chairman's reception, proceeded at once to express his cordial approval of the aims and methods of the Club. He felt that in spite of the fashionable habit of decrying British educational methods, the system of learning provided in the United Kingdom was not much inferior to that of other countries. Indeed, in some respects he felt that those who had taken the trouble to travel so many thousand miles for their education were able to acquire from Great Britain certain special equipment.

Learning was to be had in Great Britain provided there was sufficient concentration applied to its acquisition and the mere fact that a long journey had been undertaken for that purpose showed that the requisite facilities were available. British schools and universities specially developed the feeling of communal loyalty. The enthusiasm over the Oxford and Cambridge boat race might seem puerile to foreigners; yet it was indicative of the training which the British system inculcated so that from the corporate loyalty of the school or university the greater loyalties could emerge. This was shown in later life in party politics on which British differences of opinion could acutely show themselves on occasion, but which did not prevent the nation from coming together in complete solidarity on important issues of national significance. Thus the spirit of solidarity was encouraged and stimulated and it provided an object lesson which he was all the more qualified to point out because he himself had in certain respects neglected it. Taken by his career to countries overseas, he had somehow failed to maintain touch with his old associations and, thus had lost the habit of renewing friendships. Let them not make that mistake. They would find that the continued cultivation of ties which they had made in their youth was a real asset to them and a great help in preserving those traditions for which the Club stood. He was happy to be among them that day and to take that opportunity of emphasizing that quality in the institutions to which all members of the Club had shown their attachment.

THE TRUE DIPLOMATIST

Mr. T. K. Tseng, in moving a vote of thanks to His Excellency recalled the qualifications assigned by one of his Cambridge tutors to the diplomatic profession. The true diplomatist was one who commanded the confidence of the country which he represented as well as that of the country to which he was accredited. From information which had reached him, Mr. Tseng, disclaiming any right to speak either for the Chinese Government or for the Chinese people, felt that Sir Alexander Cadogan had fully earned that dual confidence—a verdict appropriately endorsed with acclamation.—*N.C.D.N.*

LAW-NOT WAR

What Is The Real Opposition

(BY ARTHUR DAVIES.)

"Law, not War." This has long been a favourite slogan with those who believe in the League of Nations way of settling disputes between nations. Like many other pithy sayings, it may easily mislead those who do not take the trouble to probe into its true meaning.

It is to be noted straightaway that the contrast intended is not between force and some other method of attaining results such as moral persuasion. For it may be seen at once that force is an element in Law, as surely though not in the same overwhelming proportion, as it is an element in War. Indeed the earlier writers on jurisprudence, such as Austin, tended to exaggerate its importance to a correct definition of law, even to the extent of ignoring all the other ingredients in its make-up.

USE OF FORCE

The real opposition between Law and War is to be found in the occasions that lead up to the use of force in either case and the circumstances and methods of its use.

In not too far strained a sense, moreover, both Law and War seek justice. But here we are very near touching the spot at which the distinction between Law and War becomes clear. If a nation decides for itself what is just and right, and repudiates the right of others to have a voice in the decision, it definitely adopts the policy of War. Not all war makers are as clear-thinking and frank as Signor Mussolini was in a speech of his some fifteen months ago, declaring that War, and not the League of Nations, was the final Court of Appeal between nations. The point is that if each nation judges for itself and attempts to enforce its own judgement war is an inevitable outcome and such War is by reason of its very origin, anarchic in character.

RIGHT AND JUST

What then is Law's distinguishing conception of justice? Just this, that decision as to what is right and just is to be reached by third parties who will first hear what both disputants have to say upon the points in issue. When decision has been reached the whole community is interested in its being obeyed.

Within the State, Law is a moral perfect—for when decisions have been arrived at by the proper tribunals, the State employs its whole strength to enforce them—in civil matters as well as criminal. Before the League of Nations the foundation of Justice was War. The League's Covenant has for the first time in history substituted Law for War—but even now, it is to be noted, very imperfectly. The League does not purport to enforce its decisions, but at most to prevent by co-operative action the attempt to obtain justice by resort to War.

H.K. LADIES HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Successful Drive Held

The Hong Kong Ladies' Hockey Association thanks all those who so generously gave cakes and sandwiches, etc., to the bridge and high jong drive at the Gloucester Hotel on Friday, also the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd., for a donation of cigarettes and a Cheong Club for the loan of tables. The following is the list of prize-winners.

Contract Bridge:—1, Mrs. W. T. Stanton; 2, Mrs. W. N. Fleming; 3, Mrs. A. Stevenson. Auction Bridge:—1, Mrs. J. D. Thompson; 2, Mrs. Loft. Mah Jongg:—1, Mrs. William Robertson; 2, Mrs. W. G. Sanderson; 3, Mrs. N. M. Currie. Raffle—winning ticket No. 196; cake, winning ticket No. 170.

manded the confidence of the country which he represented as well as that of the country to which he was accredited. From information which had reached him, Mr. Tseng, disclaiming any right to speak either for the Chinese Government or for the Chinese people, felt that Sir Alexander Cadogan had fully earned that dual confidence—a verdict appropriately endorsed with acclamation.—*N.C.D.N.*

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1 Qt. Martell's Brandy.	1 Qt. Taylor's Old Tom or Dry Gin.
1 Qt. John Haig Gold Label Whisky or McCallum's "Perfection" Whisky.	1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.
	1 Phial Angostura Bitters.

No. 2 HAMPER—\$50.

1 Qt. Guillemart Champagne.	2 Qt. Tawny Dry Port.
1 Pt. D.O.M.	1 Qt. St. Julien Claret.
1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.	1 Qt. Taylor's Old Tom or Dry Gin.
1 Qt. Martell's Brandy.	1 Qt. V. de Paste Sherry.
2 Qt. John Haig Gold Label Whisky or McCallum's "Perfection" Whisky.	1 Phial Fomaranan Bitters.

No. 3 HAMPER—\$40.

1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.	1 Qt. Pellission Brandy.
1 Pt. G.F. Peppermint.	1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry.
1 Pt. D.O.M.	1 Qt. Taylor's Old Tom or Dry Gin.
2 Qt. Tarragona Port.	1 Qt. Medoc Claret.
2 Qt. John Haig Gold Label Whisky or McCallum's "Perfection" Whisky.	1 Phial Fomaranan Bitters.

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CIVIL AVIATION
IN ENGLANDSir Macpherson
Robertson On
Imperial Airways

In a recent issue of the "Sunday Times" Sir Macpherson Robertson, (the donor of the prize for the recent air race between London and Melbourne) paid the following tribute to British Civil Aviation in general and Imperial Airways in particular.

"There is very little wrong with British civil aviation, whether one regards its actual achievements or the policy by which those achievements have been attained. That is the fixed impression I shall take back with me to Australia after an investigating tour of the air centres of Europe.

In a sense, I actually feel that I have been indirectly responsible for much of the discussion which has revolved around the topic of British civil aviation prestige during the past few months. It is an odd thing—and yet perhaps, knowing the calculated contrastness of the modest Briton, not so odd—that the criticisms levelled against British commercial flying become more numerous after the London-Melbourne Air Race, which I had the honour of inaugurating and financing. The fact that you won the race seems to be overlooked altogether, and instead the achievement of every nation but your own was sung and invidiously enlarged.

"The British public, with all respect, has still to be educated to the technicalities of its air services, and the impact of these criticisms on the malleable public mind led to a sense of inferiority and might well have damaged the patronage of British routes and the sale of your machines.

STRIKING FACTS

"What are the facts? Britain operates regularly and with great safety and comfort a longer mileage than any other country with the exception of America. Imperial Airways alone fly two-and-a-half million miles a year—an impressive figure. Economically the running of British services is sound. This appeals to me particularly as a business man, and if it were not serious I would find something visible in the oft-quoted argument that you should provide the same financial facilities to your aircraft as America, where the whole system is being overfired from a very large bottle.

"I wonder what the British taxpayer would say if called on, as the Americans are, to find an air subsidy amounting to nearly £5,000,000 a year? In fact, to put British civil aviation on the same financial footing would cost more than six millions. It makes it impossible, too, for air lines to develop, as Britain is doing, a policy of self-support.

"Last year 50,000 travellers left Croydon on British machines, and the mail load amounted to 16,000,000 letters, the operation of route mileage in the Empire alone for these passengers and mails being nearly 37,000 miles. I challenge any country in the world to produce figures such as these and to point a similar financial return.

"The consistent endorsement of your policy of comfort and regularity is infinitely better and infinitely more sane than the policy adopted by some other countries of speed and still more speed. On long distances the saving of an hour or two at the cost of comfort is bad psychology as well as bad finance. Here I might observe, however, that your machines, some of the latest of which have a top speed of 170 miles an hour, compare favourably with those even of America.

"On this subject of machines, I also find a disposition in this country to overlook the fact that the British article is without a shadow of doubt the best in the world.

CRITICISM SHOULD BE
INFORMED

"Another point in this little list which I am presenting to British critics is this: When criticising British services it must be remembered that it is not a thing to operate a service over a country like America which has no national boundaries, but quite another to operate, as Britain does, over four continents and 30 countries, each with economic barriers and, what is more, a mesh of political entanglements which constantly change and which have constantly to be surmounted.

ENGLAND AND
PEACEMr. Baldwin On
The League

(Special Air Mail Service)

London, Nov. 1.
Turning aside for a day from the Election campaign, to an engagement undertaken long before the date of the dissolution was settled, Mr. Baldwin delivered an address yesterday afternoon to the Peace Society which ranged over the whole field of international relations. The address, which was profoundly characteristic of the Prime Minister, is printed textually on page 21. The following summary contains some of its principal points:

Had every other country a peace society which, after a century's endeavour, could point to a nation so thoroughly pacific as our own to-day, then the millennium would really be round the corner. During the past year something has happened that has made the question of peace a sharp, insistent, personal reality for each one of us.

I do not wish my remarks to be taken as a contribution to the Election torrent. I see no issue between the parties in their love for peace.

Must the differences that arise from time to time between nations be left to force, or shall we consciously and resolutely attempt to settle them by ways of discussion and law?

A QUESTION FOR PEOPLES
That question will in the end be answered, not by Governments, but by peoples.

There may be Governments deliberately planning the future, leading reluctant or unsuspecting peoples into the shambles. In my own political experience I have not encountered Governments possessed of all these malevolent qualities.

Most Governments seem to be not much better or much worse than the people they govern. The people are not such an ineffective, helpless flock of sheep as those who claim to speak in their name often imply. They have a way of making their opinions known and heard when they feel deeply.

SHADOW OF THE LAST WAR
We live under the shadow of the last war, and its memories still sicken us.

We remember what modern warfare is, with no glory in it but the heroism of man. Have you thought how public life has suffered because these who would have been ready to take over from our tired and disillusioned generation are not there?

Perhaps we avert our thoughts from these terrors and send them roaming over this "dear, dear land" of ours. To what risks do we expose our irreplaceable treasures, for you cannot build up beauty in a few years of mass production.

Everything we have and hold and cherish is in jeopardy in this great issue. There is a generation coming to manhood which never knew war, and it is for us to see that those things shall not be again.

We want no armoured peace, but, unless we are careful, it is all the peace we shall have.

"SELFISH ISOLATION"
It is the great temptation in a troubled world to turn inwards upon yourself, to cultivate that small private garden of your own personality, enriching it doubtless with many flowers, but shutting out all thought of what may be passing outside the wall.

That is a possible spiritual plan for a man, and I have heard it pressed with great eloquence and profound sincerity as a possible plan for a nation and for our people.

It is called the policy of isolation—Splendid Isolation. Selfish Isolation is a much truer description.

Why is it more splendid to be by yourself than to be with other people? We might as well speak of Brilliant Collective Security.

Let us keep our feet out of these adjectival enticements and walk in the way of truth unvarnished.

We cannot choose that fugitive and cloistered peace, unexercised and unbreathed, if we would.

I am told the broils of other nations are not ours. Does anyone think that a war between great nations, whoever they are and wherever their boundaries, can be a limited war with someone to stop them when they go over the top line, and that meanwhile we can trade profitably and happily with both belligerents alike in a prosperous neutrality?

Modern war between any two Powers is like one of the great

GAMBLING RAIDS
BY POLICEMoney Found Goes
To Poor Box

The Poor Box benefited to the extent of \$11.47 as the result of raids carried out by the Police on several gambling houses on Sunday.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, several men and women appeared before Mr. W. Schofield in answer to charges of gambling. A raid on the first floor of No. 138 Wanchai Road, which is vacant, resulted in an unemployed, Fung Shun, and nine women being arrested, while playing at pal kau. One woman was absent, and her bail of \$5 was estreated. The other defendants pleaded guilty to gambling and were fined \$3 or in default three days' hard labour each.

A sum of \$3.05 which was picked up benefited the Poor Box.

The second raid was conducted on the ground floor of No. 14 Moon Street, and 22 men were arrested.

Wong Sang, unemployed, was charged with keeping a common gaming house, while the remaining 21 men were only charged with gambling.

Four defendants were absent, and their bail of \$3 each was estreated, while seven pleaded not guilty and their pleas, being accepted by the police, they were discharged. The other ten were each fined \$2, or three days' hard labour. Wong Sang was fined \$25, in default, one month's hard labour.

The Poor Box benefited to the extent of \$4.75.

Before Mr. Balfour at the Central Police Court, Li King, (49), married woman, was fined \$30 for being the keeper of a common gaming house. She was the principal tenant of the floor. The remainder of the defendants failed to appear and their bail of \$3 each was estreated. Table money totalling \$3.87 was added to the funds of the Poor Box.

The raid was stated to have taken place on the second floor of 17 Connaught Road, West, by virtue of a warrant.

Three women, and five salesmen were arrested.

convulsions of nature in the early geologic ages. The map of the world has to be redrawn at the end.

THE MAN WITH NO FRIENDS
If we wish to stand alone, to leave other nations alone, we should have to guarantee our own security, to be prepared from our own resources to meet any possible combination against us. There would be no system of insurance.

"Think of the expenditure. What would remain of our hopes of progress, our plans of social welfare? The man who makes no friends has no friends. We should have none by our side.

The friendship and the confidence of the world in us are the basis of our commerce, and by our commerce we exist.

We cannot bot ourselves in an armed citadel and survive. The motive of self-interest, if nothing else, urges us away from such a policy.

A cooperative effort for peace is not quixotism; it is plain common sense, though I do not accept the view that cold common sense need be our only guide in policy to-day.

ALL TO MAKE THE PEACE

We are a world Power and we have responsibilities to the world. Power and peace and possessions bring their duties as well as their rights and privileges.

Alone we cannot find permanent and universal peace, and no other peace in the end will be worth the having.

By the law of the Covenant we are "bound over to make the peace," but we cannot make the peace alone.

It takes two to make a quarrel, and it will take all to make the peace.

SCOPE OF THE LEAGUE
The League of Nations is not the first expression of the corporate desire of civilized persons for peace, but it is the most workmanlike.

At the regular meetings of the League the representatives of the Powers come to know each other and to recognize points of view on matters where ultimate agreement is certain.

They are not called together only at moments of crisis when nerves and tempers are strained.

Some people consider that the League should not meddle with some abstract thing called "vital issues," issues affecting the honour

ANCIENT CHINESE
CIVILIZATIONNo Longer Exists In
Northwest

Nanking.
The ancient Chinese civilization no longer exists in China's vast Northwest, according to Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, noted Chinese scholar and promoter of the Chinese and Foreign Cultural Relations, Shanghai, in a recent press interview shortly after his return from a six-month visit to the border and west. Relating his impressions of his tour, Dr. Kiang told his interviewers that not only is modern civilization extinct in the Northwest, the ancient cultural traits and the former gigantic structures buried underground are not being preserved. What one sees in the Northwest now, he said, are mostly new buildings erected during the last five or six years.

LAGGING BEHIND

Dr. Kiang is convinced that the Northwest is lagging far behind in modern culture. He sees a dangerous period facing the populace of the outlying territories during the present juncture when neither the modern nor the ancient civilization is present to feed the mental need of the people.

As a result of his investigation trip, Dr. Kiang doubted the traditional opinion of the Westerners that "the Chinese are a conservative race." He supported his statement by saying that in Shensi province, for instance, where the Chinese race first developed their former glorious civilization, no trace of the ancient relics can be found.

SIX-MONTH JOURNEY

On his six-month journey, Dr. Kiang made an extensive visit to various parts of the northwestern region. From Shensi, he proceeded to Shensi where he made a trip to Wu Tai Shan, mecca of the Buddhist followers, and Ho

and dignity of a nation, especially of a great nation.

What is it there for? Is every nation entitled to say "This is a matter touching my honour, and I, and I alone, am judge of my conduct"? If so, let us give up the miserable pretence.

"We mean nothing by the League if we are not prepared, in the end, and after grave and careful trial, to take action to enforce its judgment.

I am an impatient patriot, but England is no less England because she is a member of the League.

She surrenders nothing that she would wish to retain, merely because she wishes to live at peace with other nations.

The League will grow in strength as we respect the individuality of the nations which compose it.

I am certain that there are millions of American citizens who are watching with lively sympathy our efforts to make the League an instrument of world peace.

Germany has left the League. We regret it, but the future is open, and I trust that a solution may not be impossible.

Japan is a world Power who has turned her back on the rest of the world. We must look fairly at her reasons, for they lie deeply in the criticisms of the League.

If the League only existed to keep things as they are it will become desiccated and crumble into dust. But change must come primarily from within the League; it must be an ordered evolution.

The League is living, and it gains adherents. Not long ago it was strengthened by the advent of the Soviet Union.

Geneva is no Horse Guards Parade. Mr. Eden and his colleagues represent 50 nations with every variety of economic circumstance and every degree of military strength and weakness.

FRIENDSHIP FOR ITALY
Old relations with old friends are being put to the strain, but they cannot be fundamentally impaired.

There are elements in France that have not seen eye to eye with us, but there is solidarity between the two Governments, as loyal members of the League, and that is what really matters.

The dispute between the League and Italy is real, but it is not more real than our friendship.

We believe that Italy is rashly departing from her own great traditions, but we are moving in no spirit of national antagonism against Italy.

In being true to our pledged word to the League we also wish to preserve an old friendship.

Plen Village, native place of General Yen Hsi-shan Pacification Commissioner of Taiyuan.
Dr. Kiang later headed north for Tating, from Taiyuan, where he stopped off at the Yun Kang Stone Buddha Temple, thence proceeding westward to Sulyuan and Mongolia. Dr. Kiang arrived here via Hankow.

Keen disappointment was felt by Dr. Kiang in all the places he visited. At Wu Tai Shan, which is generally considered as one of the famous scenic spots in China, he discovered that the hills there are bare. Constrasting this, the temples have been beautifully renovated, largely through the remittances made from Buddhist believers from the Three North-eastern Provinces, while the conditions of the mountaineers are impoverished.

NOTHING LEFT

Similar disappointment was expressed by Dr. Kiang over the national-renowned stone buddhas of the Yun Kang Temple. There, with the exception of the sand piles and sharp rocks, he found nothing in the way of reconstruction, scenic spots and historical places.

He predicted that the giant stone buddhas at Yun Kang, not spared by the ignorant people, will be completely deteriorated by natural forces after hundreds of years.

WAS WITH GARRETH JONES

While in Chahar, Dr. Kiang happened to take the same train with Mr. Gareth Jones, special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" who was latter kidnapped and killed by bandits in east Chahar. He, however, narrowly escaped from the hands of the outlaws.

One of the interesting experiences of Dr. Kiang during his whole trip was his keen participation in the annual sacrifice to Genghis Khan in Inner Mongolia—Central News Agency



THE HEART OF A GOOD COCKTAIL

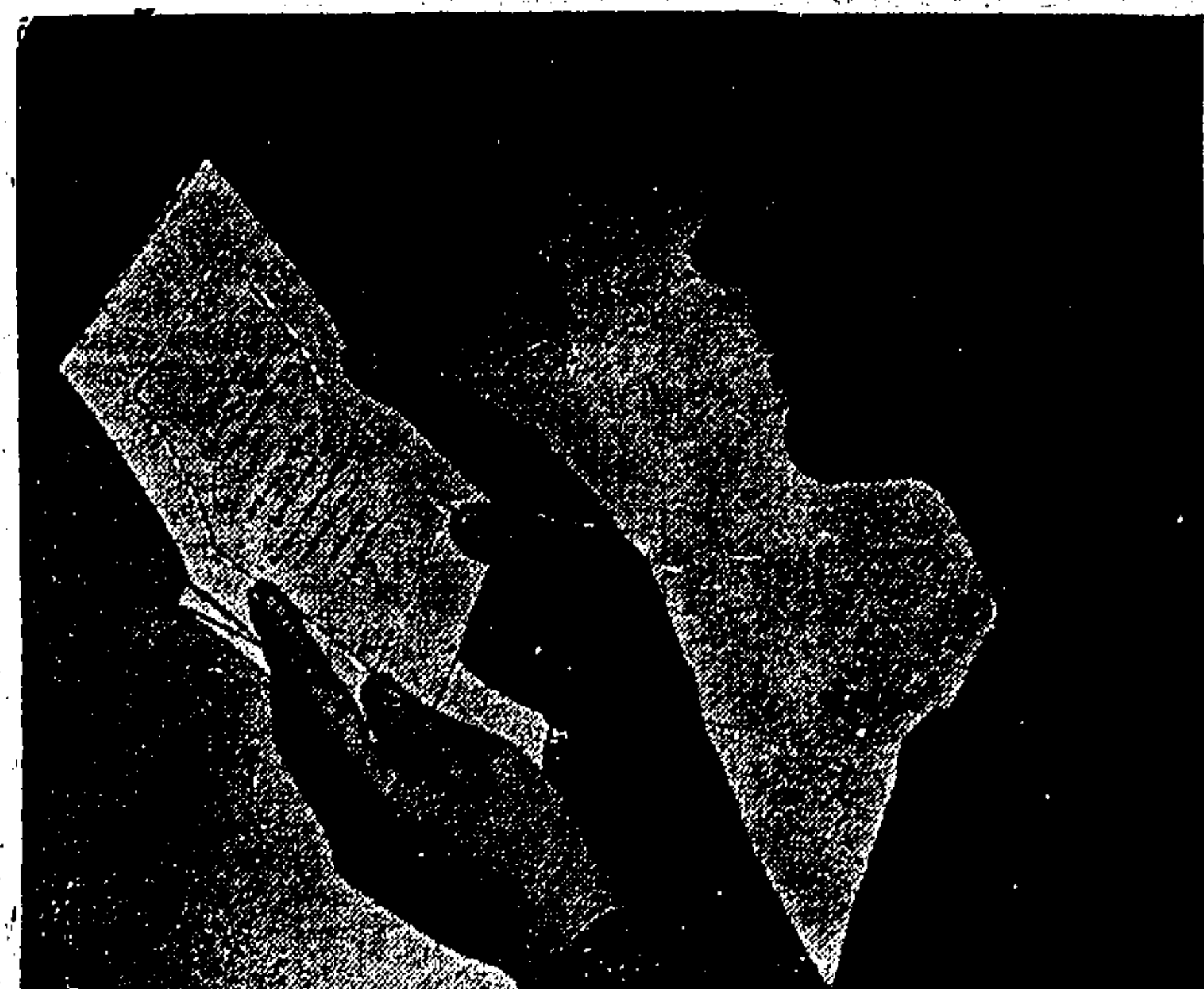
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* s.s. "NORDMARK" for Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe, Osaka, Yama, Nagoya, 28th Dec.

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

s.s. "NEUMARK" for Barcelona, R'dam, H'burg, 5th Dec.
* s.s. "OLDENBURG" for M'les, Antwerp, R'dam, H'burg, 28th Dec.
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TO BATAVIA DIRECT

s.s. "TJISAROA"

4th December, 9 a.m.

Launch Blaka Pier 9.30 a.m. Launch Police Pier 9.45 a.m.

TO AMOY & SHANGHAI

m.s. "TJISADANB"

28th November, 10 a.m.

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Homeward Service.

CLEARANCES

25TH NOVEMBER

Oldenburg, for Shanghai
Tokai Maru, for Keelung
Tijsondair, for Amoy
Fukura Maru, for P. Redon
Katie Moller, for Canton
Sungshan Maru, for Foochow
Pleasantville, for Manila
Yuan On, for Canton
Burgeland, for Manila
Hui Hing, for Swatow
Yat Shing, for Canton
Tai Yuan, for Canton
Nanning, for Newchwang
Tourcoing, for Manila

SINGAPORE RAW RUBBER

H. B. JOSEPH & CO

Messrs H. B. Joseph & Co. re-
ceived the following Straits Cur-
rency Quotations from Singapore
yesterday for Raw Rubber:—
Buyers Sellers
Spot 21 1/2 up 21 1/2
Jan/March 22 1/2 up 22 1/2
April/June 23 1/2 up 23 1/2
July/Sept. 24 1/2 up 24 1/2
Market: Nominal.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

MESSRS. ROZA BROS.

Silver prices were lowered over
the week-end to the extent of 1/16
for Ready and 1/8 for Forward.
The quotations being 29-3/16 and
28-13/16 respectively. Advices re-
ported America bought while India
sold. The market closed steady.

In America the rate remained at
65-3/8 for spot.
The London-New York cross-
rate rose 1/4 to 4.93-5/8 and the
New York-London rate was also
higher by 3/8 to 4.93-7/8.

Market

Opened uncertain but later eased
off owing to some demand.

Sterling

Business was done shortly after
the opening at 1/6-3/16 for spot.
The market then eased off and
offers at 1/6-1/16 were accepted for
cash followed by transactions
at 1/6 for cash, 1/5-13/16 for
December and 1/5-3/4 for Decem-
ber. Towards lunch time business
was reported at 1/5-15/16 for
November and also 1/5-7/8 for
November. The market closed at
1 p.m. with sellers at 1/5-13/16 for
November, 1/5-5/8 for December
and 1/5-7/16 for January, buyers
at 1/18 higher respectively.

U.S. Dollars

Opened with buyers at 37-3/16
with business done later at 37-1/16
and 37 for early December. Later
36-15/16 was arranged for cash.
The market closed at 1 p.m. with
sellers at 36-11/16 for November,
36-5/16 for December and 35 for
January, buyers at 1/8 higher.

Shanghai Dollars

Sellers were quoted at 123 for
cash.

Shanghai Market

Opened with sellers for Sterling
at 1/2-15/32 and closed at 1/2-1/2
for spot. U.S. Dollars—opened with
sellers at 29-3/4 and closed at 29-
13/16 for spot.

IN THE AFTERNOON

The market continued easy in
the afternoon but towards the
close appeared a shade steadier.
Sterling:
Business was done at 1/5-3/4,
1/5-11/16 and 1/5-5/8 for near
delivery and 1/5-9/16 and 1/5-1/2
were also arranged for December
delivery. The market closed with
sellers at 1/5-11/16 for November,
1/5-1/2 for December and 1/5-1/4
for January, buyers at 1/16 higher
respectively.

U.S. Dollars

The market closed with sellers
at 36-7/16 for November and prob-
ably 36-1/8 for December, buyers
at 1/16 higher respectively.

H. K. STOCK EXCHANGE

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

The market opened quiet with
prices in some instances giving
way, owing to profit-taking, at the
close however, there was a steadier
tone with buyers in evidence for
most of the public utility stocks.

BUYERS

Antamoks, \$1.
Sinceres, \$1.75.
Hong Kong Banks, \$1,370.
Canton Insurance, \$250.
China Lights, \$10.
Telephones (New), \$94.
Cements, \$8.10.
Constructions (New), 70 cts.
SALES
Hong Kong Lands, \$38.
Dairy Farms, \$174.

H. K. SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION

Buyers

Bank of East Asia, \$70.
China Fires, \$450.
Douglases, \$33.
Steamboats, \$3.
Antamoks, \$1.
Providents Old, 80 cts.
Lights, \$9.80.
Canton Ices, \$1.70.
Entertainments, \$3.15.
Sinceres, \$1.70.
Govt. Loan 4%, 8%
Sellers
Unions, \$535.
Rauhs, \$94.
Hote's, \$4.80.
Providents O'd, 90 cts.
Lights, \$10.
SALES
Bank of East Asia, \$70.
Telephones, Old, \$23.
Telephones, New, \$94.
Sinceres, \$1.70.
Govt. Loan 4%, 8%
per.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE)

	November 21.	November 23.
Paris	74 59/64	74 61/63
Geneva	15.23	15.27 1/2
Berlin	12.16	12.27
Athens		516 S.
Milan	60 1/2	Unquoted
Shanghai	1/2 1/2	
New York	4.93 1/2	4.93 9/16
Amsterdam	7.31	7.30 1/2
Vienna		12.27
Prague	110 1/2	630 S.
Bucharest		36 3/16
Madrid	36 3/16	
Lisbon		1/6
Hong Kong	1/54 1/2	29.20
Brussels	29.16 1/2	
Montevideo		4.96 1/2
Belgrade	4.97 1/2	1/1 31/32
Montreal	1/2	
Yokohama		29 5/16
Helsingfors		29
Rio		28 13/16
Buenos Aires		31 1/2 105 1/2
Silver (Spot)		
Silver (forward)		
War Loan		

Closing Quotations

November 25, 1935.		November 26, 1935.	
On London:—		On New York:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1 1/2	Bank Bills, on demand	38 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1 1/2	Credit, 60 days' sight	37 1/2
Bank Bills, 4 months'		On Batavia:—	
sight	1/5 1/2	On demand	53 1/2
Credit, four months'	1/6 1/2	On Paris:—	
On Shanghai:—		Bank Bills, on demand	55 1/2
On demand	131 1/2	Credit, 4 months' sight	55 1/2
On Singapore:—		On Saigon:—	
On demand	63	On demand	55 1/2
On Japan:—		On Manila:—	
On demand	136 1/2	On demand	73
On India:—		On Bangkok:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1 1/2	On demand	125 1/2
Bank, on demand	1 1/2	SOVEREIGNS, Bank Buying	1/6 1/2
		Rate	1/6 1/2
		BAS SILVER, per oz.	59 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

(Through Reuters Agency)

QUOTATIONS

New York, November 25.		Last		Today's		Change	
	High	Low	Close	Close			
New York/London Cross-rate			4.934	4.934			3 up
New York Cotton—Dec.	15.00	11.78	13.03	11.87			15.08
New York Rubber—Dec.	13.03	12.85	12.95	13.03			.08 up
Chicago Wheat —Dec.	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2			1 off
Chicago Corn —Dec.	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2			1 off
Silver—Official		—	65 1/2	65 1/2			unchanged
Dow Jones Averages	High—1834/35	Low: Nov. 21.	Nov. 23	Change			
30 Industrials	148.04	96.71	147.37	144.61			2.76 off
20 Rail	38.30	37.31	38.10	37.68			41 off
20 Utilities	29.96	14.42	29.87	29.06			82 off
40 Bonds	97.47	93.43	97.05	97.03			.02 off
11 Commodity Index	62.10	52.41	57.51	57.16			35 off
Business Done—3,290,000 shares.							

	Last Sale			Last Sale	
Stock & Div.	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Stock & Div.	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
Adams Express	10	9 1/2	Gold Dust (1.20)	20 1/2	20
Amer. Can (4)	144 1/2	142	Goodyear	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Cyanamid "B"			Int. Cement	39 1/2	38 1/2
(25dr.)	29 1/2	29 1/2	Int. Nick (.80)	13 1/2	12 1/2
Am. For. Pwr.	73	7 1/2	Int. Tel. & Tel.	29	27 1/2
Am. For. Pwr. \$7 1st			Johns Manville	29	27 1/2
Pf.	—	—	Kennecott (.151)	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am. Locomotive	26	26	Loew's (1)	28	25 1/2
Am. Radiator	21 1/2	21 1/2	Lorill. (1.20)		
Am. Smelting	63	61 1/2	Mont. Ward	39	37 1/2
Am. T. and T. (8)	151 1/2	153	Nat. City Bk. (1)	33 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Tob. "B" (5)	105	104	Nat. De P. (1.20)	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am. Waterworks (1)	21 1/2	20 1/2	Nat. Distillers	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am. Waterworks \$5			Nat. Pwr. Lt. (.80)		
pref. (6)	89	80	N.Y. Central	28 1/2	25 1/2
Anaconda Copper	25 1/2	24	N. Amer. (.50c. 4/8)	27 1/2	26 1/2
Atch. T. and S. F.			Pac. Gas (1.50)	29 1/2	29 1/2
(25d.)			Pac. Lng. (3)		
Auburn Automobile	35 1/2	37 1/2	Packard Motors	6 1/2	6 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	13 1/2	13 1/2	Penn. Ry. (1)	30	28 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	42 1/2	42	Phil. Petro. (1)	36 1/2	35 1/2
Boeing Airplane	98 1/2	96 1/2	Pub. Ser. N.J. (2.80)	45 1/2	45
Borden Co. (1.60)			Radio Corp.	12 1/2	11 1/2
Berg. Warner 1dr.			Ray. Tob. "B" (3)		
Case	107 1/2	104 1/2	Schenley	58	58
Canadian Pacific	12	11 1/2	Sears Roebuck	66 1/2	64 1/2
Caterpillar Tract.			Soc.-Vac. (.80)	13	12 1/2
Ch. Nat. Bk. (1.40)	37 1/2	36 1/2	Srn. Cal. Ed. (1.50)	25 1/2	25 1/2
C'Peake Corp. (2.50)	54 1/2	55 1/2	Southern Pacific	22 1/2	21 1/2
C'Peake Corp. and			Stan. Brands (1)	14 1/2	14 1/2
Ohio (2.80)	51 1/2	51	Stan. Gas	5 1/2	5 1/2
Chrysler (1d)	87 1/2	85 1/2	Sta. Oil N.J. (1)		
Col. Gas & Elec.	14 1/2	14 1/2	Ster. Pro. (2.80)	68 1/2	66 1/2
Comm. Solv. (60)	88 1/2	85 1/2	Studebaker Corp.		
Comm. Sthrn.	2 1/2	2 1/2	Texas G. Sulp (2)	83	82 1/2
Comm. Sthrn. \$6			Transamerica (1.12)	13 1/2	12 1/2
Cons. Oil (28)			Un. Car. and Carb.		
cum. Pf. (6)	33 1/2	33	(1.40)	74	72
Cons. Gas N.Y. (2)			Un. Pac. Ry. (6)	103 1/2	101 1/2
Cont. Oil (25)	27 1/2	27 1/2	Un. Aircraft Corp.	21	20 1/2
Corn Prod (2)	42	41	Un. Air Line Trans.	11 1/2	11 1/2
Douglas Aircraft	34 1/2	32 1/2	United Corp.	7 1/2	7
Du Pont (2.80)	144 1/2	142 1/2	Un. Gas Impr. (1.20)	44 1/2	43 1/2
Elec. Bond & Share	16 1/2	16 1/2	Univ. Leaf Tob. (2)	17 1/2	17 1/2
Elec. Bond \$5 Pf (5)			U.S. Indus. Alcohol.	70 1/2	70 1/2
Elec. Bond \$5 Pf (6)	73 1/2	73	U.S. Rubber	14 1/2	14 1/2
For Film "A"			U.S. Steel	50	48
Gen. Elec. (.80)	40	38 1/2	Vandium	21 1/2	20
Gen. Foods (1.80)	33 1/2	33 1/2	Warner Bros. Pict.	9	8 1/2
Gen. Motors (1d)	58 1/2	57	West E. & M. (.85)	96 1/2	93
Gen. Ry. Sls. (1)	39	38	Call Money	4 1/2	4 1/2
Big	1	1	possible cancellation		

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, F'CHOW, & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th Nov., 10 a.m.
NORWANG	"NEWCHANG"	On 26th Nov., Noon
SWATOW, AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 26th Nov., Noon
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KINSHAN"	On 26th Nov., 1 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINKIANG"	On 26th Nov., 3 p.m.
SWATOW, F'CHOW, & SHANGHAI	"CHOWHAI"	On 27th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 27th Nov., 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, & TIENTSIN	"HAIKOW"	On 28th Nov., 10 a.m.
CHOWHAI & TIENTSIN	"HAIKOW"	On 28th Nov., 3 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"K'WANGTUNG"	On 29th Nov., 3 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KINSHAN"	On 30th Nov., 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 1st Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"K'WANGHONG"	On 1st Dec., Noon
SWATOW, F'CHOW, & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 2nd Dec., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SICHUEN"	On 3rd Dec., 3 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 4th Dec., 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, & TIENTSIN	"YOHOW"	On 6th Dec., 10 a.m.
CHOWHAI & TIENTSIN	"YOHOW"	On 6th Dec., 3 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"K'WANGTUNG"	On 7th Dec., 5 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"K'WANGSU"	On 8th Dec., Noon
SWATOW, F'CHOW, & SHANGHAI	"STEAMER"	On 10th Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"K'WANGSU"	On 10th Dec., Noon
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Dec., 3 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 11th Dec., 5 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KINSHAN"	On 13th Dec., Noon
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KINSHAN"	On 13th Dec., 3 p.m.

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TAIPING	13 Jan.	13 Jan.	13 Jan.	29 Jan.
CHANG	11 Feb.	18 Feb.	21 Feb.	8 Mar.
TAIPING	14 Mar.	14 Mar.	14 Mar.	1 Apr.

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S.S. HAINING Fri., 29th Nov., 4 p.m.
S.S. HAIYANG Tues., 3rd Dec., 5 p.m.

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FROM HONG KONG TO COAST
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Amoy.

Anhui, B. & S., November 26.
Haitan, Douglas, November 26.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Nov. 27.
Tientsin, J.C.J. Line, November 28.
Haining, Douglas, Nov. 29.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Nov. 30.
Canton Maru, O.S.K., December 1.
Fukukun Maru, O.S.K., December 1.
Haitang, Douglas, Dec. 2.
Tsinan, B. & S., December 4.
Haining, Douglas, December 4.
Haitan Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 8.
Fukukun Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 12.
Canton Maru, O.S.K., December 15.

Choke.

Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Franken, Melchers, November 30.
Haining, Douglas, Dec. 3.
Isar, Melchers, December 6.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.

Dalry.

Kulmerland, Johnson's, November 27.
Franken, Melchers, November 30.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Isar, Melchers, December 6.
Haitan Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 7.
Sarpedon, B. & S., Dec. 7.
City of Perth, Bank Line, Dec. 8.
Nordmark, Johnson's, Dec. 9.
City of Eastbourne, Bank Line, Dec. 12.

Fochow.

Haitan, Douglas, November 26.
Shantung, B. & S., Nov. 26.
Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Haining, Douglas, Nov. 29.
Haitang, Douglas, Dec. 3.
Haining, Douglas, Dec. 3.
Haining, Douglas, Dec. 3.

JAPAN (Direct).

Suisan, Jardine's, December 6.
Haitan Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 7.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., December 22.
Argun Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 23.

Kooling.

Yatsing, Jardine's, November 27.
Canton Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 1.
Nako Maru, N.Y.K., December 1.
Hoxan Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 8.
Canton Maru, O.S.K., December 15.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, December 18.

Newchwang.

Newchwang, B. & S., November 26.

Shanghai and Japan.

Niel Maersk, Johnson's, November 26.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Nov. 27.
Agamemnon, B. & S., Nov. 28.
City of Batavia, Bank Line, Nov. 28.
Rhutan, P. & O., November 28.
Kulmerland, Johnson's, Nov. 28.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, November 28.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Nov. 29.
Athos II, Messageries, Nov. 30.
Conte Verde, Lloyd Triestino, Nov. 30.
Fionia, E.A. Co., November 30.
Franken, Melchers, November 30.
General Sherman, States Co., Nov. 30.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, November 30.
Nako Maru, N.Y.K., December 1.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, December 1.
Nashin, E. & A., December 5.
Danmark, E.A. Co., December 5.
Isar, Melchers, December 6.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., December 7.
Sarpedon, B. & S., Dec. 7.
City of Perth, Bank Line, Dec. 8.
Nordmark, Johnson's, December 8.
Potdam, Melchers, December 8.
Sumatra Maru, N.Y.K., Dec. 10.
Santhia, B.I. (Apar), December 12.
Behar, P. & O., December 12.
Carthage, P. & O., Dec. 13.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Dec. 13.
Pres. Doumer, Messageries, Dec. 13.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Dec. 17.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar's, December 18.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, December 18.
General Lee, States Co., Dec. 21.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Dec. 21.
Tatona, B.I. (Apar), Dec. 21.
Rajputana, P. & O., December 27.

SHANGHAI AND VIA PORTS.

Shantung, B. & S., Nov. 26.
Norviken, Jardine's, Nov. 27.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Nov. 27.
Tientsin, J.C.J. Line, November 28.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Nov. 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, December 1.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Sunning, B. & S., December 1.
Soochow, B. & S., December 3.
Sandvikens, Jardine's, December 4.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.
Haitan, Thoresen's, Dec. 8.
Hoxan Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 8.
Fukukun Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 12.
Canton Maru, O.S.K., December 15.

Takao.

Yatsing, Jardine's, November 27.
Fukukun Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 12.

Taku.

Kulmerland, Johnson's, November 27.
Franken, Melchers, November 30.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Isar, Melchers, December 6.

Tientsin.

Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Sinkiang, B. & S., November 29.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Haining, Douglas, Dec. 3.
Yochow, B. & S., Dec. 6.

SWATOW.

Anhui, B. & S., November 26.
Haitan, Douglas, November 26.
Shantung, B. & S., Nov. 26.
Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Norviken, Jardine's, Nov. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Nov. 27.
Haining, Douglas, November 27.
Haitang, Douglas, Nov. 29.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Nov. 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, December 1.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Sunning, B. & S., December 1.
Soochow, B. & S., December 3.
Sandvikens, Jardine's, December 4.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.

SWATOW.

Anhui, B. & S., November 26.
Haitan, Douglas, November 26.
Shantung, B. & S., Nov. 26.
Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Norviken, Jardine's, Nov. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Nov. 27.
Haining, Douglas, November 27.
Haitang, Douglas, Nov. 29.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Nov. 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, December 1.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Sunning, B. & S., December 1.
Soochow, B. & S., December 3.
Sandvikens, Jardine's, December 4.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.

SWATOW.

Anhui, B. & S., November 26.
Haitan, Douglas, November 26.
Shantung, B. & S., Nov. 26.
Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Norviken, Jardine's, Nov. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Nov. 27.
Haining, Douglas, November 27.
Haitang, Douglas, Nov. 29.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Nov. 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, December 1.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Sunning, B. & S., December 1.
Soochow, B. & S., December 3.
Sandvikens, Jardine's, December 4.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.

SWATOW.

Anhui, B. & S., November 26.
Haitan, Douglas, November 26.
Shantung, B. & S., Nov. 26.
Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Norviken, Jardine's, Nov. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Nov. 27.
Haining, Douglas, November 27.
Haitang, Douglas, Nov. 29.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Nov. 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, December 1.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Sunning, B. & S., December 1.
Soochow, B. & S., December 3.
Sandvikens, Jardine's, December 4.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.

SWATOW.

Anhui, B. & S., November 26.
Haitan, Douglas, November 26.
Shantung, B. & S., Nov. 26.
Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Norviken, Jardine's, Nov. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Nov. 27.
Haining, Douglas, November 27.
Haitang, Douglas, Nov. 29.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Nov. 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, December 1.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Sunning, B. & S., December 1.
Soochow, B. & S., December 3.
Sandvikens, Jardine's, December 4.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.

SWATOW.

Anhui, B. & S., November 26.
Haitan, Douglas, November 26.
Shantung, B. & S., Nov. 26.
Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Norviken, Jardine's, Nov. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Nov. 27.
Haining, Douglas, November 27.
Haitang, Douglas, Nov. 29.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Nov. 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, December 1.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Sunning, B. & S., December 1.
Soochow, B. & S., December 3.
Sandvikens, Jardine's, December 4.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.

SWATOW.

Anhui, B. & S., November 26.
Haitan, Douglas, November 26.
Shantung, B. & S., Nov. 26.
Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Norviken, Jardine's, Nov. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Nov. 27.
Haining, Douglas, November 27.
Haitang, Douglas, Nov. 29.
Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Nov. 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, December 1.
Mentor, B. & S., December 1.
Sunning, B. & S., December 1.
Soochow, B. & S., December 3.
Sandvikens, Jardine's, December 4.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.

Tabasco.

Luchow, B. & S., November 27.
Norviken, Jardine's, Nov. 27.
Franken, Melchers, November 30.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, December 1.
Fridurum, Melchers, December 1.
Sandvikens, Jardine's, December 1.
Isar, Melchers, December 6.
Yochow, B. & S., December 6.
Sarpedon, B. & S., Dec. 7.

Wei Hai Wei.

Hoihow, B. & S., Nov. 29.
Franken, Melchers, November 30.
Isar, Melchers, December 6.

EASTWARD

FROM HONG KONG TO NORTH

AND SOUTH AMERICA

Bahia.

Niel Maersk, Johnson's, Nov. 26.
Tokai Maru, O.S.K., November 26.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Nov. 27.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Dec. 17.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, December 18.

Baltimore.

Niel Maersk, Johnson's, Nov. 26.
Tokai Maru, O.S.K., November 26.
Maron, B. & S., December 7.

Boston and New York.

Niel Maersk, Johnson's, Nov. 26.
Tokai Maru, O.S.K., November 26.
Nako Maru, N.Y.K., December 1.
Maron, B. & S., December 7.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar's, December 18.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, December 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, Dec. 21.

Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 10.

Calcutta.

Niel Maersk, Johnson's, Nov. 26.
Tokai Maru, O.S.K., November 26.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar's, December 18.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, December 18.

Havana.

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Dec. 17.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar's, December 18.

Honolulu.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Nov. 27.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Nov. 29.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, November 30.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Dec. 17.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar's, December 18.

Los Angeles.

Niel Maersk, Johnson's, Nov. 26.
Tokai Maru, O.S.K., November 26.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Nov. 27.
City of Cornville, Bank Line, Nov. 29.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, November 30.
Nako Maru, N.Y.K., December 1.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Dec. 17.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar's, December 18.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, December 18.

Montevideo.

Buenos Aires Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 19.

Panama.

Niel Maersk, Johnson's, Nov. 26.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Nov. 27.
Nako Maru, N.Y.K., December 1.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, December 18.

Philadelphia.

Niel Maersk, Johnson's, Nov. 26.
Tokai Maru, O.S.K., November 26.
Maron, B. & S., December 7.

Portland and Puget Sound.

City of Cornville, Bank Line, Nov. 29.
General Sherman, States Co., Nov. 30.
General Lee, States Co., Dec. 21.

Puerto Colombia.

Tokai Maru, O.S.K., November 26.

San Francisco.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Nov. 27.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Nov. 27.
Nako Maru, N.Y.K., December 1.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, December 18.

Seattle.

Pres. Jackson, A.M. Line, Dec. 7.
Pres. McKinley, A.M. Line, Dec. 21.

South America (W.C.).

Arizona Maru, O.S.K., December 3.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Dec. 17.
Buenos Aires Maru, O.S.K., Dec. 19.

Vancouver, B.C.

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Nov. 29.
Pres. Jackson, A.M. Line, Dec. 7.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Dec. 13.
Pres. McKinley, A.M. Line, Dec. 21.

Victoria, B.C.

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Nov. 29.
Pres. Jackson, A.M. Line, Dec. 7.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Dec. 13.
Pres. McKinley, A.M. Line, Dec. 21.

SWATOW.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY CRUISE

TO MANILA

AND RETURN
BY THE

EMPRESS OF JAPAN

£15 FIRST CLASS £11 TOURIST CLASS

FRIDAY, DEC. 20—LEAVE HONG KONG
AT 7 P.M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 21—EN ROUTE
SUNDAY, DEC. 22—ARRIVE MANILA
IN MORNING
MONDAY, DEC. 23—IN MANILA
TUESDAY, DEC. 24—IN MANILA
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25—LEAVE MANILA
AT 5.00 P.M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 26—EN ROUTE
FRIDAY, DEC. 27—ARRIVE HONG KONG
EARLY MORNING.

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Freight 20042. NAUTILUS: Freight Dept.
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GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS IN THE ORIENT FOR
CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.
CHICHIBU MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Nov.
TASUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Dec.
ASAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Jan.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.
HIKAWA MARU (starts from Kobe) Wednesday, 11th Dec.
HIYE MARU (starts from Kobe) Wednesday, 26th Dec.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM
TERUKUNI MARU ... Saturday, 21st Dec.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 4th Jan.
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 4th Jan.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila and Ports.
NEPTUNA ... Tuesday, 18th Dec.
ATSUBA MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Dec.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 25th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
TOKIWA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Nov.
ANYO MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Dec.
TOYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 28th Dec.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
RAKUYO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Dec.
NEW YORK via Panama.
YAKO MARU ... Sunday, 1st Dec.
KIVOSUNI MARU ... Thursday, 10th Dec.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus, Genoa and Valencia.
DAKAR MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Dec.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
HAKODATE MARU ... Friday, 28th Nov.
LISBON MARU ... Sunday, 8th Dec.
MALACCA MARU ... Sunday, 15th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KATOH MARU ... Saturday, 7th Dec.
YAMO MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 20th Dec.
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 21st Dec.
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Tel. 30291.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:
To SHANGHAI—Kobe.
ATHOS II ... 30th Nov.
PRESIDENT DOUMER ... 13th Dec.
ANDRE LEBON ... 28th Dec.
MARCO JOFFRE ... 11th Jan. 1936.
SPHINX ... 25th Jan. 1936.
CHERONOEUX ... 8th Feb. 1936.
To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port Said.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 3rd Dec.
ATHOS II ... 17th Dec.
PRES. DOUMER ... 31st Dec.
ANDRE LEBON ... 14th Jan. 1936.
MARCO JOFFRE ... 28th Jan. 1936.
SPHINX ... 11th Feb. 1936.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar, by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at Port Said or Djibouti.
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Telephone 26551.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Clearances,
Ships in Harbour, etc.

THE SUNK LUSITANIA

Salvage Ship's
Reported Success

(Special Air Mail Service)

London, Nov. 6. The salvage ship Orphir during the past four months has been engaged in a search to find the hull of the Lusitania, which was sunk by a German submarine off the Old Head of Kinsale in 1915. They have now located a large wreck 10 miles a little to the south-west of the Old Head, which from its size they believe to be the sunken Lusitania.

During the War, scores of vessels were sunk by German submarines in this area, and the wreckage found may or may not be the Lusitania. Nothing can definitely said as the Orphir has not been able to send down her divers.

While it cannot be said with certainty that this is the Lusitania, the crew of the Orphir are so optimistic that they have been successful in their quest that they are holding a memorial service over the wreckage tomorrow. The Orphir will leave Kinsale at 1 o'clock. Meanwhile salvaging operations are suspended until next spring, as the crew of the Orphir have come to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to attempt to send divers down in such weather as prevail off the southern Irish coast in the winter time.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. steamer "Naldera" left Singapore for this port on the 23rd instant at noon, and is due here on the 28th instant at about 7 a.m.

The B. & S. steamer "Stentor" will arrive from Kobe on 28th November, 1935.

The B. & S. s.s. "Menelaus" will arrive from Shanghai today.

The m.v. "Malayan Prince" from New York sailed from Los Angeles on 5th instant and is expected here on or about 30th instant.

MEN-OF-WAR IN PORT

The following warships were in harbour yesterday:—
North Wall—Duncan.
South Wall—Folkestone, Taran-tula.

East Wall—Rover, Regulus, Regent, Perseus.
North Arm—Medway and submarines.

In Dock—Bruce.
Talkoo Dock—Orpheus.
Cosmopolitan Dock—Rainbow.
No. 6 Buoy—Dorsetshire.

FOREIGN

U. S. S. Mindanao and U. S. S. Sacramento.
French—Argus.

NEWS FROM THE WATERFRONT

Freight And Asiatic
Passengers Returns

(BY LONGSHOREMAN).

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, the freight returns, received from the Harbour Office show a moderate tonnage movement, a large proportion of which being made up by Japanese ships.

The total tonnage of general cargo carried by vessels to the Colony was 6,593 tons, of which none was carried by British steamers.

Through cargo for ports beyond the Colony amounted to 10,822 tons.

Asiatic deck passengers entering into the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were 565.

There were altogether 12 arrivals, of which only 1 was under British registry, the remainder being of other nationalities, while of the 23 departures, 8 were British ships, the rest being of other different countries. Particulars as follows:—

Nationality Ships Tonnage

British 1 1

Norwegian 5 4,842

German 1 4,884

Japanese 3 5,539

Chinese 2 2,150

Total 12 17,215

SHIPS IN HARBOUR

WHARVES.

Kowloon:—Friderun, Nagato Maru, Chichibu Maru and Oiden-burg.
Socory—Laichikok:—Katie Moller.

China Merchants:—Kung Ping, Douglas Laprak:—Hal Yang and Seistan.

Chiu On:—Hydra:—gea.

DOCKS.

Kowloon:—Yuet On, Michael Jebson, Sui An, Kaitangata and Anna Maersk.

Talkoo:—E.M.S. Orpheus, Silver Walnut, Tyndarus, Hong Hsiang, Kaying, Chao Ho, Kwang Hung and Com. Henri Riviere.

BUOYS.

No. A4.—Tokai Maru.
No. A9.—Fukuyo Maru.

No. A10.—Burgeland.

No. A13.—Fukko Maru.

No. B2.—Chak Sang.

No. B3.—Kweiyang.

No. B4.—Ha Yih.

No. B5.—Hal Hing.

No. B6.—Yung Chi.

No. B7.—Tai Poo Sek.

No. B3.—Yat Shing.

No. B9.—Hozan Maru.

No. B10.—Kwangchow.

No. B11.—Sungshan Maru.

No. B12.—Haida.

No. B13.—Tchekam.

No. B14.—Nanning.

No. B15.—Mulan.

No. B17.—Hermod.

No. B20.—Shantung.

No. B21.—Tal Yuan.

No. C1.—New Mathilde.

"MAURETANIA" ON SHORE

Saloons Rebuilt As
Hotel For New York

The ghost of the Mauretania, a mere shell of the "Old Lady," lies in a breakers' yard at Rosyth. The greater part of the ship, stripped of hull, engines and funnels, has been rebuilt inside a vast shed at Southampton Old Docks, ready for transhipment to New York.

It is called an Exhibition, but the curious will not be admitted to the sheds, writes the "Morning Post" correspondent.

What remains of the glory of the Mauretania may never be seen again on this side of the Atlantic, except by the workmen who have re-erected her, piece by piece, and who will soon be packing her in sections into the hold of a vessel.

The recreated Mauretania is to become an hotel.

ARRIVALS

25TH NOVEMBER

Niel Maersk, Danish steamer.

5,036 tons, Captain E. Brohn.

from Mollo via Manila, buoy

No. A12.—Jebson & Co.

Jenny Moller, British steamer.

1,927 tons, Captain A. W.

Hasting, from Chinwangtao.

Kowloon Bay.—Dodwell & Co.

Burgeland, German steamer.

4,321 tons, Captain W. Vogeler.

from Yokohama via Shanghai,

buoy No. A10.—Jebson & Co.

Hal Hing, Norwegian steamer.

1,445 tons, Captain C. D. Beck,

from Rangoon via Holbow,

buoy No. B5.—Thoresen & Co.

Hermod, Norwegian steamer, 840

tons, Captain A. Ambjornsen,

from Bangkok via Swatow,

buoy No. B17.—Thoresen & Co.

Ha Yih, Chinese steamer, 1,928

tons, Captain O. Andreasen,

from Saigon via Manila, buoy

No. B4.—Yuen On & Co.

Clara Jebson, Danish steamer,

1,145 tons, Captain R. Nilsen,

from Amoy, Yaumati.—Jebson

& Co.

Yat Shing, British steamer, 1,424

tons, Captain L. McRoe, from

Swatow, buoy No. B8.—J. M.

& Co.

Sinking, British steamer, 1,816

tons, Captain J. S. G. Brown,

from Canton, Stonecutters.—

B. & S.

Tourcoing, Norwegian steamer,

3,578 tons, Captain K. Jacob-

sen, from Shanghai, buoy No.

A5.—Thoresen & Co.

24TH NOVEMBER

Katie Moller, British steamer,

1,372 tons, Capt. G. H. Moss,

from Chinwangtao, Lai Chi

Kok.—Dodwell & Co.

Yuen Sang, British steamer, 1,983

tons, Captain W. Field-Hook,

from Singapore, Kowloon

Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Oldenburg, German steamer, 4,908

tons, Captain Bradkering,

from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.

—Jebson & Co.



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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (About)	Destination
-----------	------	-----------------------	-------------

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS

KORFU	14,500	30th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BANGALORE	6,000	7th Dec.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Ham-burg, Antwerp & Hull.
*KIDDERPORE	6,000	9th Dec.	Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf.
*FRANCHI	17,000	14th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*NALDERA	16,000	18th Dec.	do
*BHUTAN	6,000	4th Jan.	Mars. Havre, London, H'g, R'dm, Antwerp & Hull.
CARTHAGE	14,500	11th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BRHAR	6,000	15th Jan.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Ham-burg, R'dm, Antwerp & Hull.
TRAJUPUTANA	17,000	25th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SOUDAN	7,000	1st Feb.	Marseilles, Havre, L'don, H'burg, R'dm, Antwerp & Hull.
CHITRAL	15,000	8th Feb.	Marseilles & Lono n.
CATHAY	15,000	22nd Feb.	Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calla Casablanca. ‡ Calla Tangier.

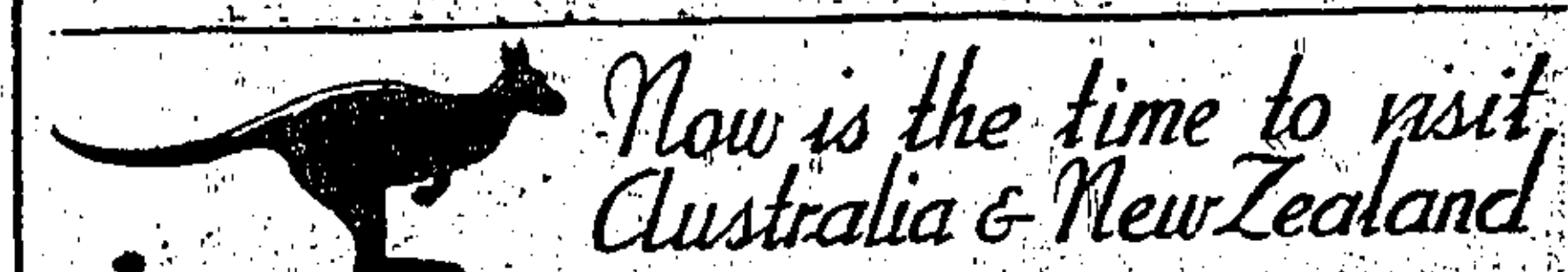
All vessels may call at Malta.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Istanbul, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TAKADA	7,000	7th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,000	20th Dec.	
SANTHA	8,000	3rd Jan.	
TALMA	10,000	17th Jan.	
*SIBDHANA	8,000	3rd Jan.	

* Calla Port Swettenham.



Now is the time to visit Australia & New Zealand

lands of Romance and Romance. "Down Under" you will feel a new being and even if you are not inclined towards fishing, shooting or mountaineering you will find that the Antipodes have plenty to offer you, including 26 for your pond.

On the way down your life aboard will be as you wish, quiet, or hectic for the E. & A. will humour you every wish.

Any day the way, there is no additional charge for Deck Cabins and there is of course a Sun Deck swimming pool, an Orchestra and a fine Laundry.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are at your disposal and last but not least—we had almost forgotten—the cinema will set you listening eagerly for the Gong.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—19 days.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

TANDA	7,000	30th Nov.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart
NANKIN	7,000	3rd Dec.	
NELLORE	7,000	1st Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TILAWA	10,000	25th Nov.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan
NALDERA	16,000	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
NANKIN	7,000	5th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan
SANTHA	8,000	13th Dec.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan
*BRHAR	6,000	12th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan
CARTHAGE	14,500	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
TALMA	10,000	25th Dec.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan

* Cargo only.

ALL DATES are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to the Agents:—

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